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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Indo-China

It does not seem that any hard and fast conclusions were reached at the recent Washington conference on the subject of Indo-China, but it is interesting to observe that the new plan for finishing the war proposed by General Navarre has been hailed in unofficial quarters in America as the solution to the problem. General Navarre's conception has yet to be espoused by the French Government, but one essential element in it would be the realisation of the independence outlined in the Note to the Associated States last month, which would mean the transference of the remaining powers still reserved by France to the three Governments. Talks are shortly to be held on this subject. General Navarre expects that independence will bring full engagement of the States in the war and take away the *raison d'être* of the Vietnam in so far as its supporters are merely Nationalists. But to make this possible a greater effort by the French would be needed in Indo-China meanwhile, and there is no prospect of a quick conclusion. The Vietnamese forces are now stronger than ever. There is no question of internationalising the war or removing its conduct from French hands, but obviously the plan would require increased military aid from America. This would certainly be forthcoming, but the objections to the plan in France are natural and cogent.

If France is now according to the States all and more than the Vietnamese asked for in the first place, what is the war about? The answer, which does not seem to hold much water in French opinion, is that this is one of the main battlefronts in the world struggle against Communism. But if it is permissible to negotiate with the enemy in Korea, why not in Indo-China? Mr Dulles does not look at it this way, and it appears that the idea of a negotiated peace with the Vietnamese is most unwelcome in Washington. If the war were internationalised, this would mean that American generals would participate in its conduct, and foreign contingents might be added to the French Union forces. The French are probably right in thinking that this would bring China in on the other side. M. Bidault has pressed for consideration of Indo-China at the political conference following a Korean truce because he fears that China may switch her forces. There does not seem to be any immediate danger of this. M. Bidault is also understood to have told Mr Dulles how strong the feeling is in France for negotiation of some sort.

It seems rather strange to negotiate on Indo-China with the Chinese, as would happen at a political conference, instead of with the Vietnamese. The only men who can end the war are Ho Chi Minh and his colleagues. This view is now widely held in France, and M. Bidault does not seem to have much support for his idea. An eminent colonial expert, M. Albert Sarraut, who is President of the Assembly of the French Union, one of the constitutional advisory bodies, has argued strongly for the advantages of negotiation with Ho Chi Minh. There appears to be no love lost between the Chinese and the Indo-Chinese, even the rebels, and he suggests that an attempt to negotiate with the Chinese would only make matters worse. The French Union as a whole is going through a troublesome period, but a solution in Indo-China would give a fillip to the whole structure.

NEW RIOTS IN E. GERMANY

GOVT BUILDINGS SET ON FIRE Anti-Reds Clash With Police

Berlin, Aug. 2.
East Germans revolted again against their Communist government tonight after the Communists had clamped down a road and rail blockade of Berlin for 18,000,000 Soviet Zone residents seeking gift food parcels.

In towns through East Germany, furious anti-Communists set fire to government buildings, fought with police and called strikes in a new effort to overthrow the Soviet-backed government.

The revolt began in Chemnitz, Merseburg and Potsdam and spread to other cities and towns like wildfire, according to reports given by East Germans who managed to run the Communist blockade and get to Berlin.

In Potsdam, the East Germans said, police fired on thousands of East Germans who attacked police blocking the railway station and their way to West Berlin.

In Chemnitz, masses of East Germans overpowered police and set afire government buildings and government-run food stores, the East Germans said. Workers at the vast Leuna chemical plant in Merseburg went on strike to enforce demands for the resignation of the government and workers at other plants also planned strikes, the reports said.

West Berlin Red Cross officials confirmed reports of clashes between police and East Germans in Potsdam. The officials said the police opened fire continuously on Germans attacking the railway station. The number of casualties was not known.

Only some 50 miles from Berlin, police fought and routed several hundred workers from the Leuna chemical works at Merseburg, who had attempted to carry through their hunger march to Berlin despite the Communist blockade.

East Berlin, centre of the June 17 revolt, was quiet. But East Berliners may still cross the open East-West border to get food packages. Today's ban on railway travel applied only to residents of East Germany. From all corners of the Soviet Zone came reports of anti-Communist demonstrations, attacks on government buildings and clashes with police after workers found their way to Berlin for food.

Reuters reports that angry crowds of 50,000 shouted and demonstrated on the station at Potsdam, south-west of Berlin. Oranienburg in the north, and Staaken in the west.

Only a few hundred East Germans managed to cross the border to tell the story.

They said many East Germans boarded trains in far off East German cities last night before the Railway Ministry announcement became known banning all sales of tickets to Berlin.

East German police on the stations were armed with rifles and pistols.

Only a few hundred arrived today at 15 food distribution centres where hundreds of thousands of East Germans had queued every morning in the past six days.

Over a million food parcels have been distributed so far. The East German Railway Ministry announced last night that no tickets to Berlin would be sold in East Germany because "the United States and German warmongers" intended to "organize provocations" in Berlin directed against the power of the workers and farmers in the German Democratic Republic.

Ambassador James B. Conant, United States High Commissioner in Germany, arrived here from West Germany to inspect the food distribution centres.

MORE FOOD
Dr Conant today informed Mayor Ernst Reuter that America will send 5,000 tons of food weekly for nine more weeks under President Eisenhower's relief programme for East Germany.

He said a tentative plan was worked out by American and German Government officials under which 5,000 tons of staple food would arrive each week in three ships.

Mayor Reuter told Dr Conant that in view of these plans, he was prepared to continue the present relief scheme beyond August 15.

Belgian National Day Feted



Polygamous Village Becomes Ghost Town

Short Creek, Arizona, Aug. 2.
The polygamous village of Short Creek whose male population was whisked off to prison 400 miles away a week ago was also emptied of its women and children over the weekend.

Today the remote village — which a week ago was a community of 37 men, 86 women, and 263 children — is a ghost town. The only remaining inhabitants are eight teen-age boys permitted to stay behind to milk the village cows.

Yesterday the last 157 children and 36 mothers were loaded into buses by state officials to begin a 500 mile journey to the state capital of Phoenix.

The decision to move everyone out of Short Creek was taken after Sheriff Frank Porter said he overheard some of the men plotting to take their families away from the village when they were released on bail.

Judge Lorna Lockwood had been in this "Fundamentalist" religious community since the authorities first descended on it in force a week ago, and assembled the women and children in the schoolhouse yesterday and told them that all the children were to be taken to Phoenix.

The mothers could remain behind she told them. But they could accompany their children if they wished. Not one mother remained behind.

OWN WAY OF LIFE
The villagers who lived their own way of life in their remote isolated village in the northern edge of this desert state were "Fundamentalists" who clung to the now discarded polygamous practices of the Mormons, members of the "Church of the Latter Day Saints" a religious sect with followers in Utah and neighbouring Arizona.

State authorities said all the adult population of the village, with the exception of five people, will be charged. Preliminary hearings begin on August 31.

Eleven charges against the men include bigamy, open and notorious cohabitation, statutory rape, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, conspiracy to commit adultery and income tax evasion.

The five who will not be charged are said to have abandoned the unorthodox marital practices of their neighbours. They are two married couples and one lone bachelor.

FORCED TO MARRY
The Governor of Arizona, Mr Howard Pyle, told the Press no girl ever reached the age of 15 in Short Creek without being forced into marriage. He called the situation there an "insurrection" against the state.

He said the Community was "dedicated to the production of white slaves, who are without hope of escaping this degrading slavery from the moment of their birth."

Last Sunday's police raid was the climax of a carefully planned operation, which began two years ago with the infiltration by police agents into the town.

Sir Winston Pays Sunday Visit To The Queen CAUSES POLITICAL STIR

London, Aug. 3.
Sir Winston Churchill caused a political stir last night by paying a visit to Queen Elizabeth at Royal Lodge, Windsor.

The Prime Minister went by car to Windsor from Chequers, his Buckinghamshire official residence about 25 miles distant and had a 45 minutes' audience with the Sovereign.

The audience announced in the official Court circular immediately provoked surprise and speculation as to whether it portended any new political development.

Sir Winston, who on doctors' orders has been resting for over a month, has not seen the Queen since visiting her at Buckingham Palace on June 22. In the interval there has been a welter of newspaper speculation on the Prime Minister's future—and the possibility of his retirement.

According to authoritative quarters his visit to the Queen last night had no political significance.

Normally, the Prime Minister and Queen Elizabeth met weekly. That has been impossible recently and as the Queen leaves for Scotland tomorrow for a long holiday it was desirable that they should have a talk before her departure.

BACK FOR DINNER
The Sovereign often spends up to six weeks in Balmoral, Scotland on the summer-autumn holiday. If Sir Winston had not met the Queen yesterday or today there might therefore have been the abnormal gap of nearly three months between their personal talks.

The Prime Minister was accompanied to Windsor by Mr John Colville, his principal secretary. They were received at 6 o'clock. After the audience they returned to Chequers in time for dinner with Mr Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, Mrs Eden, Lord Salisbury the acting Foreign Secretary, and Lady Salisbury who are there as his guests until tomorrow.

Mr Eden is now making a satisfactory recovery after three operations for gall-bladder trouble—the last at Boston, Massachusetts.

He will leave Britain shortly for a continental holiday and is not expected back at work before September.

The Prime Minister's audience of the Queen coincided with new speculation suggesting his retirement but quarters close to Sir Winston say firmly it had nothing to do with this or with Government reconstruction.

The political correspondent of the Conservative Sunday Chronicle said members of Parliament who began their holiday this weekend are convinced that when they meet again on October 20 Eden will have succeeded Sir Winston as Prime Minister.

He said the changes were expected to take place in early October as that Mr Eden might present his new Government to the Conservative Party conference at Margate on October 7.—Reuter.

DEATH OF A "PIRATE"
Los Angeles, Aug. 2.
Count Charles Zanolli-Landi, who has died here aged 77, claimed to be the last person convicted on a piracy charge in England.

The Count, a Venetian, who was the father of the late actress and novelist, Elissa Landi, was a wealthy retired operator of a British ship salvaging firm.

Since the second world war he had made his home here. He never tired of recounting the piracy episode which gave him his nickname "D".

After the first World War he said, when the firm was engaged in salvaging British and French ships sunk by the Germans he became involved in a dispute with another salvage company over rights to the ship *Faerlain*.

Count Landi finally seized the vessel in the Mediterranean sea and ran up his own flag. He was charged with piracy, tried and convicted.

The court ordered him to return the ship and pay all expenses of the trial. Later an out of court settlement was made with the rival firm over rights to the disputed vessel.—Reuter.

Marching lines of troops in the Place des Palais, Brussels, where King Baudouin of the Belgians took the salute, during the National Belgian Fete held last month.

— London Express.

Kikuyus Drive Off Terrorists

Nairobi, Aug. 3.
A Kikuyu chief and 21 Kikuyu guards drove off a terrorist gang which attacked their Kikuyu guard camp on the southern slopes of Mt Kenya before dawn yesterday.

At least eight raiders were killed.

About forty terrorists, armed with Bren guns, rifles and pistols, fired on the camp perimeter but were beaten back by rifle fire.

Chief Stephen, who led the defence himself, stopped many of the attackers breaching the barbed wire perimeter by hurling hand grenades at them as they tried to climb into the camp.

As they withdrew, members of the gang were seen dragging wounded comrades with them into the forest.

None of the Kikuyu guards was injured. They captured a Bren gun magazine, knives, clothing, binoculars, and a quantity of ammunition.

Troops of the 5th Battalion, King's African Rifles, and a detachment of police set off in pursuit of the gang.

Another gang about 30 strong, raided a European farm on the edge of the forest in the North Kikungu area shortly after midnight. They placed armed guards round the farmhouse and drove off eleven head of cattle.

Security forces over the week-end destroyed a number of hideouts and food stores in forest areas.—Reuter.

TEN INDIANS DEPORTED

Singapore, Aug. 3.
The Malayan government today deported ten Indians who chartered a plane in Madras and flew here last Friday, one day before the new laws restricting immigration came into force.

The authorities sent them back because they said the men, by travelling in a chartered plane, had "clearly shown they were trying to beat the new ban."

The Indians went back in the plane that had brought them.—France-Press.

17 DEATHS IN HEATWAVE

Raghadan, Aug. 3.
Seventeen people have died from a heatwave in Raghadan, the Persian Gulf oil town. The temperature rose to 125 degrees Fahrenheit yesterday. Ten more people are believed to have died in parts of Iraq from the effects of the heatwave.—Reuter.

Separate Talks Denied

Vienna, Aug. 2.
The Austrian Interior Minister, Josef Helmer, today rejected a suggestion that Austria had held separate talks with the Soviet Union on an Austrian State treaty.

Addressing a Socialist meeting at Krems (Lower Austria), Helmer said the Austrian memorandum to Russia of June 30 had only been aimed at "underlining again Austria's wishes for a State treaty."

Helmer said Austria had no objections to a withdrawal of the Western-sponsored "abbreviated treaty" as demanded by the Soviet Union.

However, if this draft were withdrawn Austria would be interested to get a treaty which guaranteed her national freedom and sovereignty.

"If we are allowed a voice in the negotiations on our future treaty, at least we want our opinion to be considered," he emphasised.—Reuter.

BEST MAN AT SON'S WEDDING

New Orleans, Aug. 2.
General Mark Clark in New Orleans for his son's wedding, said today he hoped to "take off his shoes and rest for a while" before returning to his United Nations command in Tokyo.

The Supreme Allied Commander in the Far East is to be the best man tomorrow, when his son Major William D. Clark marries Audrey Claire Doffin of New Orleans.—Reuter.

Smoke to your throat's content

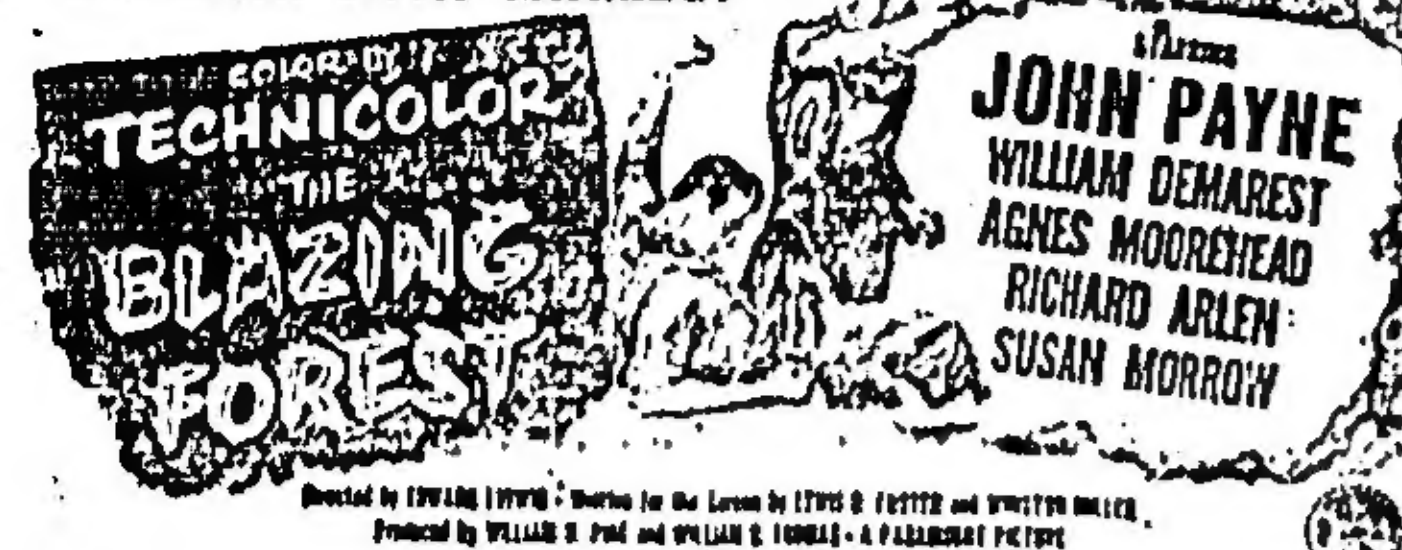
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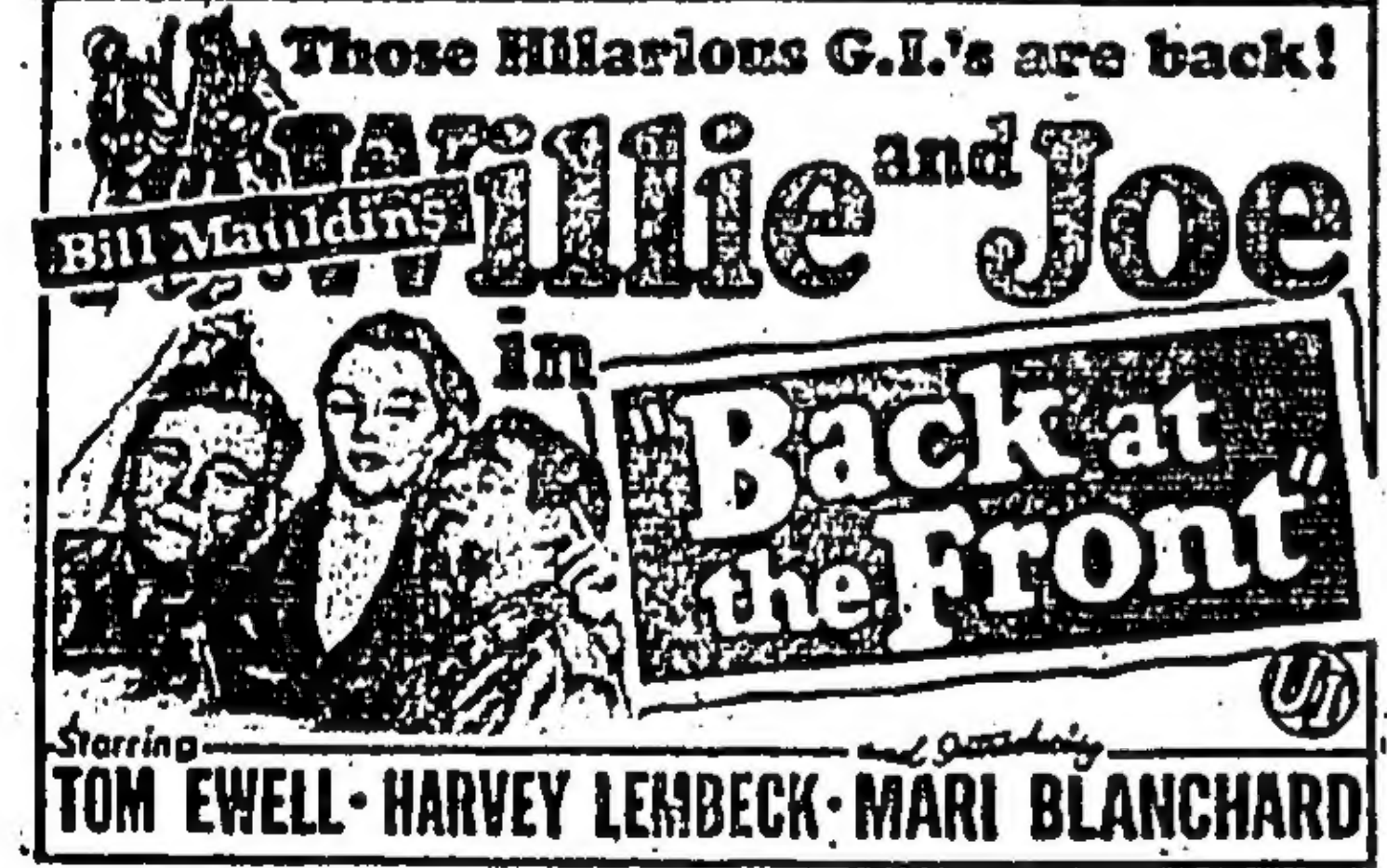


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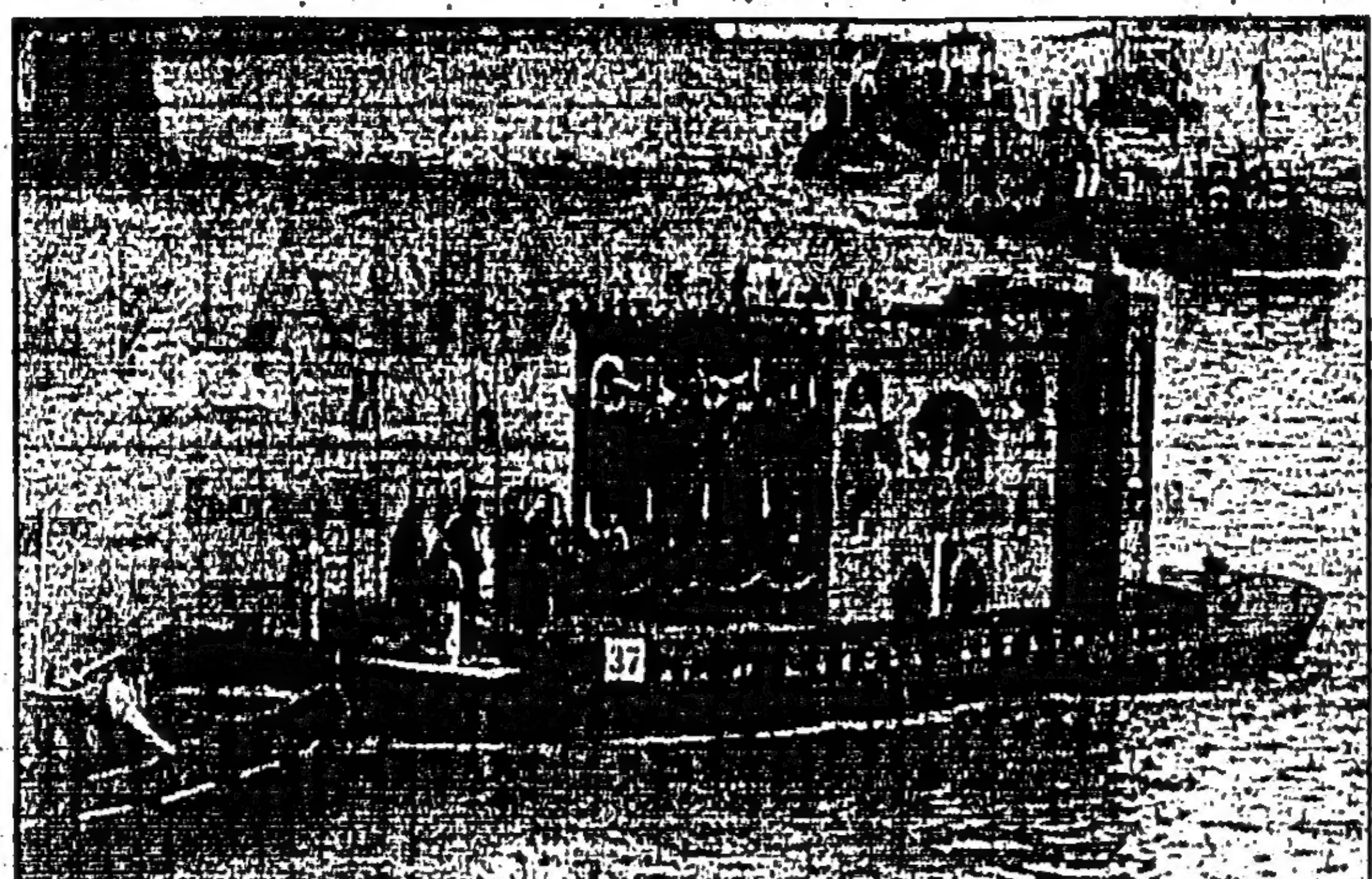
— OPENS TO-MORROW —



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Pageant On Thames



The life of the River Thames from 1013 A.D. to the present day paraded before the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh when the Royal River Pageant, three miles long, sailed along the Thames from Greenwich to the Royal Festival Hall Pier where the Queen took the salute. Picture is of a tableau showing the Lord Mayor welcoming the Black Prince and John of France at the foot of London Bridge in 1357.—Reuterphoto.

Turkish Government To Ban Opposition Party?

Ankara, Aug. 2.

Police inquiries now going on throughout Turkey are widely expected to end in a ban on the Nation Party (N.P.), a small Opposition group, and the trial of some of its leading members for plotting to overthrow the present system of government.

These leaders are believed to have conspired to set up a state based on what they consider to be orthodox Islamic doctrines.

Drama At The Bombay Zoo

Bombay, Aug. 2. Zoo authorities at the Victoria Gardens in Bombay were puzzled when an eight-foot female python could not be found in its cage.

A thorough search was made but there was nothing to show how it disappeared. One of the attendants of the Zoo found its male cell-mate coiled up in a corner with a bulging stomach.

After some time the 11-foot snake spat out the missing female python and a guinea pig which he had had for his dinner.—United Press.

Moscow Radio Blast

Strong Criticism Of U.S. Policy

London, Aug. 2.

A Moscow Radio commentator, Boris Leontyev, said today that the plan to include "not only Western Germany but the whole of Germany" in the American-sponsored European Defence Community is designed to make Germany a militarist State.

The broadcast, heard in London, said it was the intention to turn Germany into a striking force of the aggressive North Atlantic Union.

"It is clear that the implementation of these plans with regard to the whole of Germany would involve the unleashing of the most bellicose and militaristic forces in the center of Europe—the rebirth of the same hotbed of war which not long ago, was Hitler's Germany," Leontyev said.

He described the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, as "the leader of the West German militarist clique, which aims at the restoration of German hegemony in Europe through a revanchist and aggressive war."

Commenting on the recent "Big Three" Western Foreign Ministers' talks in Washington, Leontyev said:

"The new propaganda measures of Adenauer and his United States protectors will not help the imperialists to dislodge the European peoples that the recent Washington decisions are directed against the peaceful solution of the German problem."

The broadcast said the "secret intentions" of the United States were "to fight to the utmost against the reunification of Germany and against the conclusion of a peace treaty."

These manoeuvres, it added, "cannot possibly deceive the German people."—Reuter.

Struggle For

World Power Entering A New Phase

WASHINGTON REVISING ITS FOREIGN POLICY

New York, Aug. 2.

The struggle for world domination entered a completely new phase in the past week as the guns were silenced in Korea, said Mr. Hanson Baldwin, military correspondent of the New York Times, today.

The correspondent said that the armistice was the culmination of a series of global events and trends—the new regime in the Soviet Union, the decline in the sense of urgency in the West and the shift from preparations "for short-term peril to the long haul."

These and a host of others had made it clear that most of the (United States) politico-military policies of the past five years, including the European Army project, were subject to revision.

But, said the correspondent, though new policies were being faced in a new world, the two keys to the balance of power were in Japan and Germany.

Mr. Baldwin then listed an assessment of the situation area by area.

Korea and Japan—Actual withdrawal of United States troops from the Asiatic mainland lay well in the future.

The inevitable Japanese demands for increased trade with Communist China had sharply increased in strength and urgency and the Japanese demand for the withdrawal of United States troops from the main islands was bound to increase.

The ultimate result of the Korean truce would be greater dependence on United States sea and air power exercised from island bases to contain Communism coupled with political, economic and decreasing military support of South Korea and Japan.

CONFLICTING VIEWS

China and Formosa—Admiral Arthur Radford, new Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, was known to feel that a China ruled by a strongly centralized Government and developed industrially, represented an eventual threat to the United States, whether or not Mao Tse-tung became a Chinese Tito.

This conception would strongly conflict with British policy of wooing Mao away from Moscow by seating Peking in the United Nations by other concessions.

With regard to Formosa, United States policy was the "somewhat negative one" of continuing aid and guarding the island against Communist invasion.

Indo-China—This war was now the largest "hot war." The next 12 months might be crucial. A fundamental change of policy on the part of the United States was essential.

The Middle East—If British-Egyptian differences over the Suez were resolved the area would remain a British military vacuum. The oil-rich eastern flank of NATO was therefore hanging in the air with the Turkish (Communist) Party in Iran emerging as a force to be reckoned with.

GRAVE ISSUE

He is Mr. Fakhri Rifki Alay, leader of the "Dunya" (World) party, a leading opposition group, the Popular Republic of the Party, an Opposition Journalist, Mr. Alay is not likely to approve lightly of an action which must have had governmental approval, though technically initiated by the legal authorities.

Mr. Alay was thinking not merely of the issues apparent on the surface but of a far graver one—infiltration of N.P. ranks by "Muscovite provocateurs," as he put it in the editorial quoted above.

Turkey's leaders have little fear of the brand of Communist doctrine preached by Communist parties in such Western countries as Italy, France, Germany, Britain or the United States.

They do think, however, that there is every reason to watch out for Moscow-trained agitators working on the religious feelings of illiterate peasants in this staunchly Mohammedan country, which is none the less faithful to Islam, because it has separated affairs of State from affairs of faith.—Special to the China Mail.

Repatiation Of Japanese

Tokyo, Aug. 2.

The 9,000-ton passenger boat, Tokasago Maru, left Malabar port, Western Japan, this morning for Shanghai to pick up Japanese repatriates.

This is the boat's fifth trip since repatriation began in March.

The ship is due to return to Japan on August 12 with about 2,000 repatriates on board.—Reuter.

Replacements Lacking

Berlin, Aug. 3.

The East German Deputy Premier and First Secretary of the Communist Party, Herr Walter Ulbricht, has dismissed the suggestion that some Ministers should resign, the Party's newspaper Neues Deutschland said yesterday.

Her Ulbricht was speaking at a district meeting of the Party at Leipzig last week.

"People who demand that some of our Ministers should resign because otherwise the relationship between West and East Germany will be 'troubled' must be met with the fighting question 'Who is going to take their place?'" he said.—Reuter.

STAR

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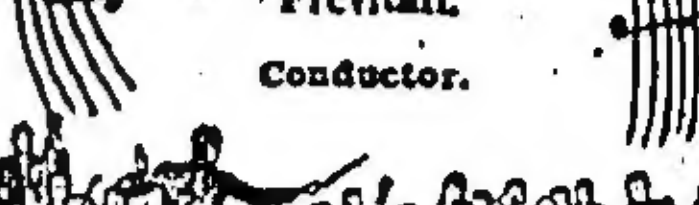
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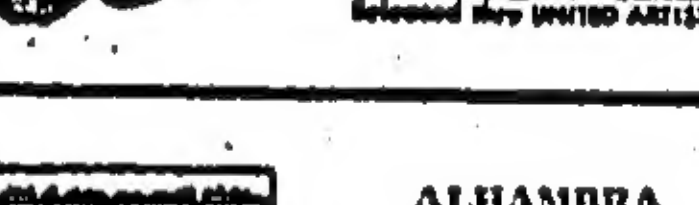
LI LI-HWA in
"GENERAL CHAI & LADY BALSAM"

A Chinese Picture
WITH ENGLISH SUBTITLES



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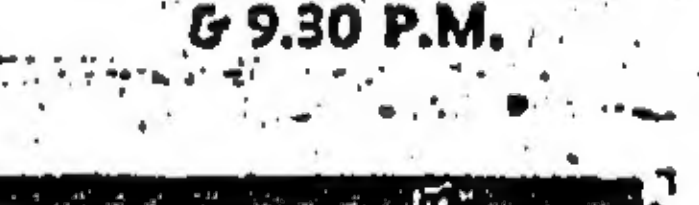
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Trading With The Reds

New Moves To Stop Flow Expected

Washington, Aug. 2. Officials today forecast new United States efforts to get more co-operation among the free nations in the banning of shipments of strategic goods to the Soviet bloc, but they acknowledged that some exceptions were possible.

They did so as President Eisenhower told Congress he would let France, Great Britain, Western Germany and Norway have American foreign aid this year despite the fact that each of them let small shipments of possible military value reach the Iron Curtain area.

The total value of such exceptions in more than a year was \$3,260,200.

United States law provides that all aid can be cut off from a nation which allows strategic goods to reach the Soviet bloc, but in some categories the President can waive this ban.

Norway was picked by officials yesterday as an outstanding instance of where an exception could be made. Norway shipped 3,250 metric tons of aluminum ingots to the Iron Curtain world some time in the last 18 months, but received in return coal, grain, sugar, manganese ore and other products which were sold to strengthen its old economy and thus make it a more powerful ally of the free world.

A DETERRENT

"To have a strong nation on the northern flank of Europe with well-equipped forces for air, land and sea defence helps to deter aggression and prevent war," said the Foreign Aid Director, Mr. Harold Stassen.

Mr. Stassen explained that Norway and Turkey alone among the 14 nations of the North Atlantic alliance had common frontiers with Soviet Russia. His explanation of the Norwegian situation was in a letter he sent to President Eisenhower to advise him to make an exception of the aluminum transaction even though some of the metal might conceivably go into Soviet warplanes.

The White House made public last night the President's decision to accept Mr. Stassen's recommendation.

Regarding the future, he forecast greater efforts to reduce Iron Curtain trade in strategic goods by saying "The United States will continue to press its objective of preventing the shipment to the Soviet bloc of items of primary strategic importance."

"We will do so in such a way that our actions will serve the unity and security of the free nations in the common defence efforts," United Press.

Relations With Peking: French Govt. On Horns Of Dilemma

POLICY DETERMINED BY NEED OF U.S. SUPPORT

Paris, Aug. 3.

France will probably shortly suggest to the American Government a loosening of restrictions agreed to about trading with Communist China.

So far there is no official confirmation of such intention, but important industrial interests are pressing for this revision with a view to getting a reasonable share of the China market for France which industrialists foresee as an ultimate result of the Korean armistice.

An important French commercial mission, recently returned here from Peking.



Mr. Adlai Stevenson, unsuccessful Democratic candidate in last year's U.S. presidential election, shown in London on the last leg of his world tour. — Central Press Photo.

In this respect influential French circles feel the same way about China as Great Britain and find themselves in direct opposition with the attitude of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles.

Subject to a political agreement with Moscow and Peking guaranteeing the end of support for the Communists in Indo-China, there is little doubt that the French Government would be prepared to recognise the Peking Government and back the British line of admitting China to the United Nations in due course.

But unlike Britain, France is hesitating to press this viewpoint openly because she needs American support in Indo-China at the present time and will shudder to think of Washington taking a greater share of the financial burden of the cost of the war there.

This need for American financial support has aroused

new fears here that President Eisenhower's administration may try to force France to ratify the European Army Treaty in face of deep-rooted and insatiable hostility to this treaty in the country.

GROWING ANXIETY

It is true that the National Assembly has now adjourned for the summer vacation until October 10, and therefore there is no immediate possibility of raising the ratification question.

But President Eisenhower's most recent public repudiation of his advocacy of the European Army Treaty has made the growing body of adversaries of the treaty anxious lest Parliament in the autumn be forced by Washington into ratification against its better judgment.

Following Mr. Eisenhower's announcement that the European Army was the instrument chosen by the American Government for the unification of Germany and the claim that there was no contradiction between this unification and Germany's integration into Europe, a semi-official note was sent by the French Foreign Office to Washington pointing out that the attitude taken by the American President was not calculated to encourage the French Parliament to accept the Army Treaty.

But under the constitution the French Government now has the right to dissolve Parliament and call for new elections if it is defeated on a major measure, and it is feared in some quarters here that this threat of dissolution, which would probably cost one-third of the present deputies their seats, may be used to force this unpopular measure through.

STRONG PRESSURE

Significant is the comment of the Conservative newspaper "Information" which wrote this week: "The pressure exercised on the French Government from without and from within is so strong that one can almost fear that in October the Parliament will be placed before the choice of alienating the military sovereignty of France in exchange for the settlement by the United States of certain payments due to be made in dollars."

The paper adds: "Nobody can any longer ignore the fact that there is an extremely strong opposition against the army project and that even if it was voted by surprise, its application would meet with such strong resistance and would create such material and psychological disorders that the public authorities would rapidly be forced to suspend its effects."

The persistent American demand for ratification of the European Army Treaty in face of the known opposition in France puzzles responsible Frenchmen.

"It is time," writes the independent Le Monde, "to expose a certain form of puritanical hypocrisy... the European Defence Community is not incompatible with the unification of Germany by force but it is incompatible with Germany's unification by negotiation. To affirm the compatibility of the Defence Community with German unification is therefore to accept the risk of war it implies."

Some responsible French leaders, however, saw an evolution in American public opinion hostile to the attitude of Mr. Foster Dulles. They hope that this evolution will favour the re-establishment of real unity of views between Europe and America on lines acceptable to the European nations. — Special to the China Mail.

To Be Expelled

Tehran, Aug. 3. Reginald Douglas Davidson, said to have been living in Iran without extending his residence permit for over a year, was apprehended by the authorities in Tehran yesterday. Pending expulsion in the next three days he has been lodged in jail. — Reuter.

An Ancient Tradition



The traditional ceremony of marking some 200 of the Queen's swans (called swan-upping) has begun under the direction of Richard Turk, Barge-master and Swanmaster to the Vintners' Company. Upper picture shows the scene at Old Swan Pier as the boats moved off. Lower picture shows Mr Turk with two of his swan-uppers — wearing the traditional striped sweaters and headgear. — Central Press Photos.

Congress Hopes For A Recess

Washington, Aug. 3. Congress leaders are hoping for an adjournment today (Monday) after dealing with four major items of legislation.

Action by the House of Representatives is required on only two.

The biggest obstacle to winding up the session was cleared on Saturday night when the Senate Finance Committee killed a measure to increase the national debt limit by \$15,000 million despite the Eisenhower Administration's contention that a boost to \$200,000 million was needed.

Still to be disposed of are:

1. The \$6,652,422,390 Foreign Aid Bill sanctioned by a Senate-House conference committee and already approved by the House.

2. Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act.

3. A \$815,989,964 appropriation bill.

4. A \$1,100 million regular appropriations bill for the State, Commerce and Justice Departments still before a conference committee.

Both Houses will meet early today. The Senate two hours and the House one hour ahead of the normal schedule, but they will recess to attend the State funeral services for Senator Robert A. Taft.

Senate Republicans will meet on Tuesday to name a successor to Mr. Taft as Republican leader — but that will not affect the adjournment date. — Reuter.

"Freedom Train" In Formosa

Taipei, Aug. 2. Mr. O. K. Yui, Governor of Formosa, this morning inaugurated the "freedom train" which will for the next month tour all over Formosa to present the anti-Communist war to the people in a "pictorial informational approach."

Many Nationalist American officials and civil leaders were present at the opening ceremony at the Taipei railway station. The freedom train later left for the mission. — Reuter.

PEACE WITH JUSTICE DULLES' AIM IN KOREA

Washington, Aug. 2.

The Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, left today for Seoul in search of a formula that would bring "peace with justice" to Korea and prevent President Syngman Rhee from touching off a new war.

Mr. Dulles took off from the airport at 1800 GMT for McChord Air Force base, Washington State, on the first leg of his journey to Korea.

Just before taking off in an Air Force Constellation, Mr. Dulles said the recent truce, which ended three years of bitter and frustrating fighting between the United Nations forces and the Communists, was just the first phase.

"Now we begin the second phase of our task—a search for peace with justice," he said in a statement.

Mr. Dulles faces the difficult job of reaching an agreement with the South Korean President on the United Nations position at the forthcoming peace conference with the Communists. It is due to start within 90 days of the June 28 armistice signing.

The toughest job will be to get President Rhee to withdraw his threat to resume the fighting with or without the U.N.—if the Communists do not agree to unification of Korea and

complete withdrawal of Chinese troops within six months.

There is almost no chance that the Communists would agree to these demands except in return for concessions the U.S. is unwilling to make—admission of Red China into the United Nations and the turning over of Formosa to the Communists.

KEEPING PROMISE

Mr. Dulles said, "I promise Dr. Syngman Rhee that if there were an armistice with which he co-operated, I would go out to meet him so we could develop common attitudes in relation to the political conference to follow. I am now fulfilling that promise. The fact that President Rhee and I will meet does not mean that our two governments exclude the viewpoints of other interested countries."

This appeared to be an indirect answer to the charge of some British Labour MPs that the United States was acting without regard to its Allies in ruling out in advance the admission of Red China to the U.N.

The Korean Ambassador, You Chan Yang, who saw Mr. Dulles off, said he feels that chances of an ultimate settlement are "very good" if the Allies will stick to their objective of uniting Korea and forcing the Chinese Communists to withdraw to beyond the Yalu River. — United Press.



Decline In Infant Mortality Rates In Most Of World

Geneva, August 3.

The World Health Organisation said yesterday there had been a steady decline in infant mortality rates in most countries of the world since 1938.

The WHO statistical report, which covered 44 countries, territories and cities, dealt with the infant mortality rates of 1950, 1951 and 1952 and compared them with the average for the period 1928 to 1938.

The report showed that children were particularly vulnerable during the first four weeks of life and that though there has been an overall decline since 1938 infant mortality soared during the Second World War in the countries most affected by hostilities.

The pre-war data, quoted in the statistical report, showed that three to 24 percent of live-born children in the various countries died before they were one year old.

In 1952 the extreme figures had dropped to 2 and 18 per cent. In some countries infant mortality rate had dropped by more than 50 per cent.

Percentage decreases in various countries given in the report were: Britain, 53 per cent; United States, 50 per cent; Sweden, 60 per cent; Japan, 53 per cent; Italy, 40 per cent; Egypt, 20 per cent; Belgium, 24 per cent; Austria, 47 per cent; New Zealand, 31 per cent; and France, 43 per cent.

In 1941, when Europe was partially occupied and blockaded, the WHO report showed an increase of infant mortality in Britain, Denmark, and Norway.

In 1942 when hostilities spread to the Mediterranean, the curve of infant mortality jumped in Italy, Egypt, Cyprus, and Malta.

In 1944 infant mortality reached unprecedented heights in France and the Netherlands, and in 1945 the German infant mortality rate rose steadily, reaching its climax shortly after the end of the war. — Reuter.

Mission In Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 2. A Burmese trade mission arrived in Tokyo by air tonight from Rangoon. The mission, consisting of three Burmese Government officials, is to conduct trade talks with the Japanese Foreign Ministry. — Reuter.

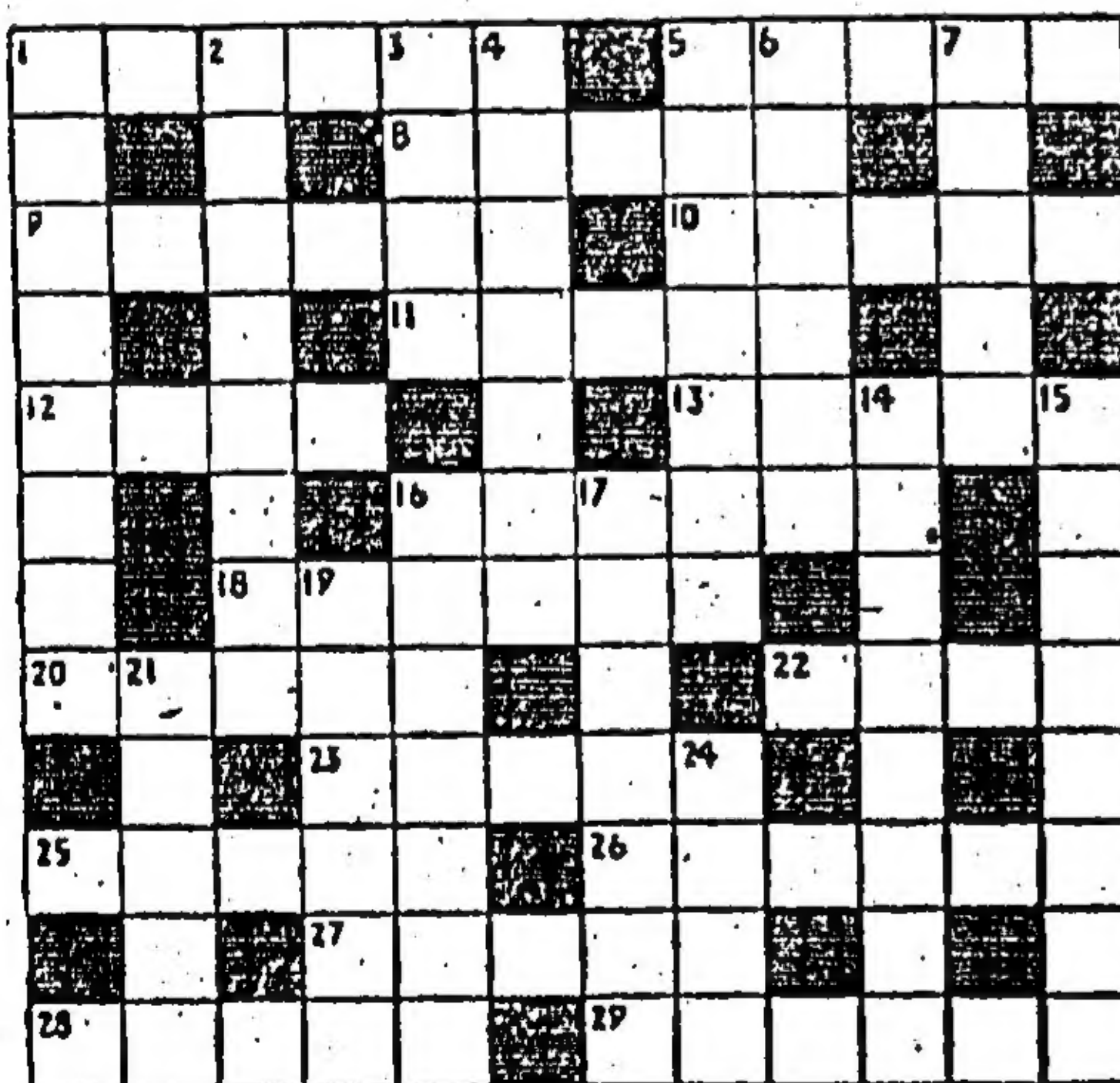
H.K. RESIDENTS AT PALACE

Among those who attended the final Grand Party of the Coronation season at Buckingham Palace on July 23 were the following from Hong Kong: — Mr. L. B. Stone and Miss Suzanne Stone; Dr. Ocker-Thomson and Mrs. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Watson; Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilcock; Miss B. Chan; Dr. S. Y. Fung; Dr. Benjamin Ho and Mr. Man-ann Wong. — Reuter.

Grenade Incident

Evansville, Indiana, Aug. 2. A soldier back from Korea threw a hand grenade into a group of people, killing an American soldier, a night club in the early hours of this morning. One man was killed, and more than 20 people wounded. — Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- Command (6).
- Blockhead (5).
- Refuge (5).
- Accident (6).
- Compare (5).
- Lakes (5).
- Locality (4).
- Proposal of health (5).
- Feel indignant about (6).
- Carried on business (6).
- Welcome (5).
- Plunge (4).
- Condition (5).
- Mar (5).
- Lasso (6).
- Drain (5).
- Joins closely (5).
- Motto (6).

DOWN

- Stupefying (8).
- Be undecided (8).
- False (4).
- Narrowed gradually (7).
- Expunged (7).
- Concord (6).
- Indoor game (5).
- Dressing (8).
- Menace (8).
- Shakes (7).
- Decides (7).
- Oppose (6).
- Mature (5).
- Nobleman (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Pathos, 5 Upest, 8 Near, 9 Opaque, 11 Grabs, 12 Rustle, 14 Sero, 16 Colon, 18 Irate, 19 Byre, 20 Linger, 24 Trite, 25 Goring, 26 Tilt, 27 Rogue, 28 Effete. Down: 1 Prop, 2 Tear, 3 Onus, 4 Soothe, 6 Urgency, 8 Shackle, 7 Testing, 10 Quiet, 13 Minister, 14 Sacking, 15 Replete, 17 Order, 19 Bungle, 21 Golf, 22 Rite, 23 Ogre.

RED HILDE, THE WOMAN WITHOUT PITY

From COLIN LAWSON

Berlin. Communists at 22, married a Jew who was later gassed at a German concentration camp. But her husband's death was not responsible for her bitterness. It is said of Hilde: "She has never loved." Indeed, the only person she has ever shown affection to is her son Michael. Taxed by a Party member for allowing him to study the Humanities at university, she snapped: "After all, he is my son."

That is Hildegarde Benjamin, Red Hilde, the Hanging Judge of Communist Germany.

While the puppet Government of Her Grocewisch has been cooling to the West, Red Hilde has been silent. But overnight she jumps from Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet Zone Court to Minister of Justice.

In that post—a Cabinet one—she has unlimited power to direct judges on Government trial-court policy, and to vary punishments. She can return cases to court for harsher sentences and instruct them to apply full penalties for all offences.

Every little apprentice who "borrows" a can of oil from a People's factory for his bike risks seven years' hard labour for "economic sabotage."

Any desperate housewife popping into West Berlin to sell her wedding ring for food can reckon on hard labour for "contacts with the West."

DISOWNED

Nothing very feminine about this woman? How right. Even her family disowns her.

Her brother is a political refugee in Frankfurt. Her sister, Ruth, seven years younger, is a physical training instructor in West Berlin.

"Oh God, oh God," Ruth confesses, "that my parents should ever have had a child who became so pitiless, so cruel, without a single feminine trait."

East Germans call her the Red Guillotine. But the French Revolution was a mild affair compared with Red Hilde's taste for blood.

Four years ago, tired of listening to Red propaganda appealing for popular support, she announced: "From now on you do not try to convince people, you just liquidate them."

She had an upper middle-class upbringing. She joined the

Communists at 22, married a Jew who was later gassed at a German concentration camp. But her husband's death was not responsible for her bitterness. It is said of Hilde: "She has never loved." Indeed, the only person she has ever shown affection to is her son Michael. Taxed by a Party member for allowing him to study the Humanities at university, she snapped: "After all, he is my son."

Now he is in Moscow, learning the trade of class hatred. And the Party member was purged on Hilde's order. During the war she worked in a German factory. As soon as the Red Army marched into Berlin, she was given a job with the Soviet legal department.

Promotion was rapid. Here was the willing instrument the Russians sought. She was friendly with Melchior, the President of the Supreme Court, a renegade Socialist after the pattern of Vidinsky—neither cruel nor senseless.

DEATH OR LIFE

But under Hilde's thumb his reputation blow to pieces. Not a secret file went to Melchior without Red Hilde seeing it. Her liaison with him was for purely practical reasons. Not a sentence was varied without her opinion. In court she always dressed the same—a black costume, white blouse, black cravat, jet black hair plastered down on either side, and tied in a bun at the back.

No lipstick or nail varnish for Hilde. She leans across to the witness box, parts her thick, negroid lips, and snarls to the accused: "Yes, yes, come on. Confess all!"

Confession over, she delivers her judgment. It ends abruptly. Death—or, life imprisonment. She slips a glass of water, nods, and waits for the next case.

In one week she handed out three death sentences and punishments totalling 400 years. "I am the guardian of the People's law," she proclaims.

Here are some of her court comments: "Judges are using too much restraint in applying the law. Nothing less than a year is useful, however minor the offence might seem."

"Judges who seek office for reasons other than politics are not showing conviction in the ultimate victory of Communism."

"West Germany has abolished the death sentence. What idiocy is this?"

HER SENTENCES

Some of her recent sentences: Six years on a woman for buying shoes in West Berlin, seven years on a man for buying six tons of nails in West Berlin, nine years on a man for selling antiques in the West.

Once a month she puts on a dark red blouse, leaves her cravat at home and is driven to Kershner, Russian H. Q. in Berlin.

There she relaxes, sips vodka and listens to the flattery of senior Russian officers and Foreign Office officials. For she is in the full confidence of the Kremlin.

Of herself, Hilde says: "Thank God I am not beautiful. I wear clothes which suit my make-up. I don't want to be attractive. I just want to appear as I am."



"It's your Mrs. Ramsbotham again—stopping her old man's two bob each way." London Express Service

THIS MAN MCCARTHY

GEOFFREY COX

shrewd observer of the political scene on both sides of the Atlantic, focuses his experienced eye on the world's most controversial figure of the moment. The first demagogue of the TV age, he calls America's Red-baiting Senator in this first cable

him to discuss his political past.

For Coe's name has been listed by Whittaker Chambers, the man who first accused Hilde of being a Communist sympathiser.

More headlines

Within five minutes McCarthy, in a quiet tone which hardens into a whip-crack, has asked Coe if he was a Communist in 1949. Coe draws deeply on his cigarette. He replies with studied deliberation: "On the advice of counsel and under the protection of the Fifth Amendment I will respectfully decline to answer that question."

The Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution provides that no one shall be required to give evidence which may tend to incriminate himself.

They know him

It is not Coe, however, or the men on the dais whom the crowd was waiting for. The man they want to see is McCarthy. Senator Joseph McCarthy, from Wisconsin, whose special investigating sub-committee is about to begin its day's work.

And suddenly McCarthy is at the door, nodding greeting to grey-shirted policemen. The crowd needs no one to point him out. Television has carried his face into half the homes of the country. They recognise at a glance the swarthy chin, the deep-set eyes, the dark eyebrows, the thinning black hair.

McCarthy's appearance is one of compact aggressiveness. He has the wide shoulders and quick light tread of a boxer—which he once was.

His manner, both in his physical movements and later in his questioning, is indeed that of a fighter who learnt his craft in country boxing rings where you had to think fast.

On the dais McCarthy settles into a chair alongside Cohn, who smiles him a greeting. The witness is sworn. The questions begin. Coe has been called for questioning whether in 1949 he used his influence with the Fund to prevent the devaluation of the Austrian currency, a step the Soviet opposed.

But the hearing rapidly turns into an attempt to get

the children from school. Thousands of watchers turn back to their ordinary lives.

Much has been said; much has been suggested; much has been denied; but nothing has been finally proved.

These Congressional investigations are one of the methods by which Senator McCarthy seeks to maintain before the American people a spectacle of the United States endangered by Communists in their midst and the spectacle of McCarthy as a man to deal with them.

Today he is the most controversial figure in the United States, admired by one vehement minority, hated and feared by another, watched with perplexity by the rest.

Astute, ruthless

How has this 43-year-old bachelor, one of seven children of a poor Irish-American farmer in Wisconsin, come to this position?

McCarthy is a very astute and ruthless politician, who has built himself into a world figure by playing upon the frustrations, insecurity and danger of the American people in the cold war. He has done this by a campaign of wild accusation and innuendo that must be almost without parallel in a democracy.

Ever since he first leapt into the headlines three years ago with the charge that there were 205 Communists still working in the State Department—a charge which even when whittled down to "three top Communists" he has never substantiated—he has swept to the forefront of the American scene.

His methods have been not so much to allege "guilt by association" as "guilt by accusation." No Communists have been found guilty on any charge resulting from evidence McCarthy has produced. No Communists have been found as a result of his charges in any significant Government post.

New onslaughts

Yet he has beaten off every attempt by the Senate to discipline him, and when two Senators took issue with him he invaded their States and helped to secure their defeat.

How has this been possible? How is it that McCarthy has not only survived all counter-attacks, but is today in a stronger position than ever before? One reason lies in McCarthy himself.

He is a propagandist of demonic skill. He has exploited to the full all the strengths and all the weaknesses of modern publicity. In particular he has made use of television's desire for a dramatic spectacle, such as a Congressional hearing provides. He is indeed the first demagogue of the TV age.

His methods have been attack, attack, attack. When he is

proved wrong or counter-attacked he does not waste time replying. He moves his ground and launches a new onslaught.

Another and deeper reason lies, however, in our times. McCarthy has been able to get his wild charges widely believed because other charges have proved true.

The documents typed on Alger Hiss's typewriter did find their way to Soviet agents. Fuchs did pass over the secrets of the atomic bomb. The Communists did make their way to important places in the American Civil Service during his pre-war and war expansion.

The Communist Party is still active in America and manifestly does take a line from the Soviet Union. The fact that it has only got 54,000 members, most of whom the F.B.I. has got tabbed, and that its organisations are thoroughly infiltrated by the F.B.I., has not stilled public uneasiness.

Above all, three months after McCarthy made his first attack on "Communists in the Government" came the Korean war.

On top of the strain of the cold war the American people once again found themselves sending off young men to a foreign battlefield, once again saw casualty lists, tragically

incongruous amid lush advertisements appearing in newspapers.

They looked angrily for an explanation. McCarthy was at hand to give one. It was primarily all due to the Reds in their midst.

So McCarthy and McCarthyism flourished. The degree of his success is disturbing. It has brought every American up against the fundamental problem of how far the State can go without grave injustice and without doing itself grave damage in the long run in curbing civil liberties in the name of national safety.

Real power

It has brought McCarthy himself to a position of considerable influence and indeed some real power.

Yet this very success is arousing against him forces which gradually—but only gradually—are moving to the counter-attack. They have fought and won similar battles in the past. They will, I believe, win this one. For let us not forget that this modern America which has produced Joseph McCarthy is also the America which has produced Adlai Stevenson.

Tomorrow: How powerful is he?

LIFE WITH THE GIRLS

That's what showed father the way to fame... says JOHN BARBER

THE advertisement read: WANTED. Young man capable of writing interestingly on any subject whatever. Good salary and prospects. Box XYZ.

Two thousand people replied. Among them was a young man just invalided out of the Army. The letter he wrote won him one of the 20 interviews given for the job by a London department store which wanted an assistant advertising manager.

"Can you really write on anything?" they asked him. "Of course," said the young man, with solid calm.

"Then go into that room and do 500 words on Chinese music."

He knew nothing about Chinese music. But he figured that neither did the boss. He plunged in with joy, and dragged out every technicality he knew. Bamboo pipes... the pantatonic scale... gongs.

He got the job. Salary: £6 0s.

Today he is one of the few men in America who both write and direct both plays and films. Two of the longest-run plays in American stage history are his. One is "Kiss and Tell." The other, "The Moon is Blue," opened in London recently.

All you do

HE is F. Hugh Herbert. I asked him how a man jumps into success. He told me. The chances, he said, dangle in front of your nose. All you do is grasp them.

Herbert tired of the shop and—this was 1920—got them to give him an introduction to a big star in New York. In the boat was a man in the new-born film industry.

The U.S. store sacked him in a week. His new acquaintance got him a job as a very minor New York film writer. Soon... "I discovered that people were awed by the printed word. So I wrote a novel. It took 18 days. Metro bought it."

But what made Herbert was his daughters. He has two, Diana Patricia and Pamela Jean. As they grew up—typical, bouncy teenage kids—their father recognised his biggest chance yet.

Eavesdropped

AMERICA was teen-age mad. Herbert wrote his first play and film about his girls antics. He eavesdropped on their phone conversations for part dialogue—and put straight-from-life lines in his girl-plays.

"I think it's high-school stuff to drink and smoke if you don't actually crave to... I'm not afraid to bring children into this mess of a world. The mess will never be cleaned up by unborn kids..."

One more tip: "I always employ a young and very pretty secretary. I dictate to her. And if she doesn't giggle at my stuff, I know it's wrong."

SLIMMING?

More than 300 doctors and surgeons met recently under the leadership of Lord Horder at Cardiff to talk about the trim figure as a top-priority need for good health. Their findings are presented here

CHAPMAN PINCHER

YOUR chances of getting your weight down are immediately doubled if you take slimming pills—under medical supervision—a doctor claimed at a British Medical Association conference on The Overweight Patient.

A slimming "competition" between fat people who had the benefit of reducing pills, and others who did not, has been staged at Cardiff hospitals. Announcing the results, Dr Leonard Howells revealed that six out of every ten who took the pills slimmed successfully. Only three in ten of the others managed to get their weight down.

The pills, consisting of the drug called dextroamphetamine sulphate, caused no ill effects, Dr Howells said. But he cautioned that regular use as "happiness pills"—to pep up perfectly healthy people who are overfed—

LOWERS APPETITE

Sole purpose of the pills is to damp down the appetite and so make dieting easier. No pill exists which will enable you to slim without dieting. Fat people who think they can lose weight by massage and exercise while still indulging at the table are fooling themselves. You would need to walk 36 miles to lose one pound of fat.

Slimming pills seem to work by acting on your "appetite"—a control centre in the brain which normally regulates your

body so that the amount of weight you put on daily just balances what you lose by wear and tear.

It acts by controlling appetite and by adjusting the rate at which you burn up your food.

The accuracy of this apparatus is astonishing. Professor R. A. McCance of Cambridge told the doctors that the body weight of most people varies by only about the weight of a sixpence from day to day.

Unfortunately this finely-adjusted mechanism sometimes goes wrong, producing excessive appetite which doctors call bulimia.

Once the appetite is out of balance some people continue to get fat on what they consider to be a frugal diet. But most fat people who eat "only enough to feed a bird" really eat far more than they admit.

At one hospital a number of overweight people were put on a diet of what they said they ate. They immediately began to lose weight.

The only way to get back to normal weight is to react the appetite. In most cases this will happen naturally if you can stick to a doctor's diet. But you must really want to slim to succeed.

Even the extra help of the pills was not enough for three out of every ten of the would-be slimmers in the Cardiff hospitals' trials. They gave up dieting after only a few days of hunger.

The doctors argued that many of these people who failed to reduce are really psychological

cases who get some recompense out of being fat—perhaps because their size draws attention to them.

Emotional upsets can cause increased appetite. Women seek solace in scones and cream cookies for the same reasons which send their husbands to the public house," said Dr Arnold Melickjohn, of Edinburgh.

A temporary defect in the apparatus mechanism is believed to explain why so many women get fat after having a baby. Misguided mother love is a common cause of school "fatties."

They stuff their children with far too much food in the mistaken belief that puppy fat is a sign of health. Experiments on animals carried out by Professor McCance have shown that too much food during the growing stages leads to premature ageing.

LIFE EXPECTATION

The expectation of life of a middle-aged man drops by about 10 percent if he puts on an extra stone of weight. It is halved if he puts on two stones.

Most insurance companies step up their premiums sharply when a man measures more round the stomach than round the chest.

"Reduction of body weight definitely lowers mortality in overweight people and the various disorders which are commoner in the obese can be reduced by slimming," said Dr H. M. Sinclair of Oxford. The doctors' own figures provided the most convincing evidence that obesity is now rated as a serious disorder. There was not one obviously overweight man or woman at the conference.

(London Express Service)



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SHOCK FOR ENGLAND



Willie Watson grimaces as a ball bowled by Ray Lindwall crashes on his instep and trickles on to his stumps to knock off one ball during the England innings on the first day of the Fourth Test at Leeds.—Central Press Photo.

Professionals Do Not Get All The "Perks" In Boxing

By GEORGE WHITING

Professionals do not get all the "perks" in boxing. Given permission by the avuncular autocrats of the Amateur Boxing Association, two young men who punch noses for pleasure rather than profit can look forward this month to a trip that many a commercial whackman would give one of his cauliflower ears to achieve.

Featherweight Peter Brander and his Slough Centre clubmate, bantamweight Gerald John, are shortly being asked to fly 7,500 miles to Colombo, where they will be treated as honoured guests while they await as much prize money as possible on any two prize featherweights and bantamweights the Amateur Boxing Association can provide.

WOULD BE DELIGHTED

Electrician Brander, ninth wonder of the amateur boxing world with four national titles, and carpenter John, a ginger for-pluck little "southpaw" who won the ABA flyweight championship two years ago, would be required to fly to Colombo on August 7, to box two opponents each, and to return to their respective work benches at Slough after a stay in Ceylon of about 10 days.

Both Peter and Gerald have allowed it to be known that, provided the inexorable laws of the Medes, the Persians, and the ABA are complied with, they would be delighted to accept any such invitation. Who wouldn't?

Why Brander and John? Put it down to sentiment.

HE RETURNED

Seven years ago, a shy little liquorice-stick of a man called Albert Perera got his first taste of the Colombo dock police (department to try his luck in our Championships—only to be taken apart by the famous Danny O'Sullivan, then at the height of his powers as an amateur bantamweight.

But Albert liked us all so much—even O'Sullivan—that he returned the next season, joined Slough Centre, and came within 15 miserable seconds of carrying off our Bantamweight Championship at Wembley. Having thrashed all resistance out of Tommy Profit, the Manchester millwright, Albert got a bit careless with his left hand, and was disqualified.

WANTS TO CELEBRATE

We all called it a tragedy at the time, but memories have mellowed. Perera, forsaking the rigours of the ring for the routine of an office, has become the Honorary Assistant Secretary of the Ceylon ABA, and wants to celebrate by parading two top British amateurs as the stars of a big international show in Colombo this month.

Hence Brander and John, two representatives of the club that gave Albert a boxing home seven years ago. The ABA should be hearing from him any day now.

Offhand, I can think of no better ambassador for the British way of boxing than the two little men from Slough. That Perera is a good picker.

LIVELY LADY

Take, for instance, 16-year-old brunette with green eyes, and what you would have you got? You've got Maureen Hudson, one of the liveliest little ladies in sport.

Maureen punches mundane facts and figures out of a computer all the week, but, on Saturdays, she becomes a queen of the ring—a young woman threatening one day to put up now and shattering records for the high jump.

Miss Hudson, a Twickenham lass coached by the redoubtable George Pallett at Tooting Bee, was a school champion, jumped 4ft. 10in. against Dutch opponents at The Hague, holds junior and senior trophies for Middlesex, and is training assiduously for nights to perfect a practice leap of 5ft. 2in.—(London Express Service).

Englishman Wins Johore Grand Prix

Singapore, Aug. 2. Ten thousand Chippies, Malays, and Europeans turned out at Johore Bahru, in Southern Malaya, today to watch the annual Grand Prix which was won by Englishman, Freddie Pope, driving a Jaguar XK-120.

Though a motor cyclist was killed while practising yesterday, today's events were unmarred by serious spills.

Results of the two main events were:

Johore Grand Prix, 82 miles 880 yards over the two-mile 110 yard course—1. Freddie Pope on a Jaguar XK-120, Time, 1 hour 23 minutes 48 seconds; 2. Au Nai-fai on a Jaguar XK-120; 3. P. Caroline on a J-2 Allard.

In the motor cycles unlimited, over 41 miles the winner was R. H. Trevor Vincent on an RJD in the time of 37 minutes 61 seconds. Second was R. Silverman on a Triumph Trophy, and third was D. Frank on a Norton.—Reuters.

EGYPTIAN BREAKS RECORD FOR ENGLAND TO FRANCE CHANNEL SWIM

Calais, Aug. 2.

An Egyptian today set up a new record for the Channel swim from England to France and, with five companions, broke the record they set up in September 1950 for a relay swim of the Channel. Abdel Latif Abu Heif, 24, who started off the relay swim at 0500 GMT, continued swimming when the second member of the team entered the water and reached Wissant beach, France, in 13 hours 45 minutes, beating the previous record held by Tom Blower of Britain by one hour 50 minutes.

American Women Lead 3-0 In Wightman Cup Match

New York, Aug. 1.

The United States took a three-love lead over Britain at the end of the first day's play of the Wightman Cup lawn tennis contest here today.

Miss Maureen Connolly, holder of all the world's major women's singles titles, overwhelmed Miss Angela Mortimer by 6-1 and 6-1; Miss Doris Hart defeated Miss Helen Fletcher by 6-4 and 7-5; and in the doubles match, Miss Connolly and Miss Louise Brough beat Miss Mortimer and Miss Anne Shilcock 6-2 and 6-3.

The contest ends tomorrow with three more singles and one doubles.

This year's contest is the 25th in the series, which began in 1923. Britain have won only four times in 1924, 1925, 1929 and 1930.

Warm sunny weather, with only a mild breeze made conditions perfect for today's play which was watched by about 1,200 people.

New York, August 2. The second day's play in the Wightman Cup matches was postponed until tomorrow because of rain.

The United States won all three matches played on the opening day yesterday and need only one victory more to clinch the series of seven matches.—Reuter.

MRS KNOX WINS

Hamburg, Aug. 3. Mrs Dorothy Knox of the United States yesterday won the Women's Singles here, beating Mrs Joy Mottram of Britain 6-0, 4-6, 6-4 in the final.

The American girl played the staid game in a match which was halted by rain for three hours at two games all in the third set.

Mrs Mottram saved three match points at 5-3 in the final set but Mrs Knox clinched the match in the next game.—Reuter.

Mrs Mottram and Mrs Knox successfully defended their women's double titles against Mme Chatriot of France (formerly Miss Susan Partridge) and Mrs Erika Volmer of Germany, beating them 7-5, 6-1.

Patty and Gottfried von Cramm (Germany) won the Men's Doubles, beating the Austrian Davis Cup pair Hans Reich and Alfred Huber 8-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

GERMAN TOURNEY

Hamburg, Aug. 2. Budge Patty, 29-year-old American, beat Fausto Gardini (Italy), 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, today in the final of the Men's Singles at the German Lawn Tennis Championships.

The first American ever to win a German tennis title, Patty was the master throughout as he repeatedly attacked Gardini's weakness on the backhand with well-placed volleys.

Tony Mottram and Miss Lady of Britain, who mixed doubles titles, defeating Mottram's wife, Mrs Joy Mottram, and Jean Borotra of France by 2-6, 6-4 and 6-3.

Borotra and Mrs Mottram, playing only 45 minutes after scoring an unexpected victory over Morea and Mrs Dorothy Anade in the semi-final, appeared to tire. They beat Morea and Mrs. Anade by 6-3 and 7-5.—Reuter.

SEDMAN LOSES

London, Aug. 1. Panchito Segura (Ecuador) downed Frank Sedgman (Aus).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS

London, Aug. 1. Leading positions in the County Cricket Championship table and the first-class batting and bowling averages are:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Tied	No Dec.	Lost	Drawn	pts.
Middlesex	21	9	3	7	1	1	1	4	124
Surrey	19	8	3	7	1	1	1	4	120
Gloucestershire	19	8	3	7	1	1	1	4	112
Surrey	19	8	3	7	1	1	1	4	108
Lancashire	19	7	4	7	0	0	1	5	104
Nottinghamshire	19	7	4	7	0	0	1	5	104
Warwickshire	19	6	5	7	0	0	1	5	92
Derbyshire	19	6	5	7	0	0	1	5	88
Gloucestershire	19	6	5	7	0	0	1	5	87

	Im.	N.O.	Runs	Highest Inn.	Average
N. Harvey (Aus.)	22	1,267	1,267	126	73.3
L. Hutton	20	4	1,070	140	60.6
D. Harvey (Aus.)	20	4	1,015	115	50.8
D. Harvey (Aus.)	20	4	1,015	115	50.8
W. J. Lister (Sussex)	20	4	961	120	48.1
W. J. Lister (Sussex)	20	4	961	120	48.1
W. J. Lister (Sussex)	20	4	961	120	48.1
D. S. Shepherd	20	4	1,067	135	47.2

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Average
A. R. Lindwall (Australia)	449.3	136	620	63	14.00
R. Archer (Australia)	310.4	93	491	49	10.00
A. J. V. Bredon (Sussex)	600.2	220	1,101	73	15.27
A. J. V. Bredon (Sussex)	600.2	220	1,101	73	15.27
A. J. V. Bredon (Sussex)	600.2	220	1,101	73	15.27
A. J. V. Bredon (Sussex)	600.2	220	1,101	73	15.27
A. J. V. Bredon (Sussex)	600.2	220	1,101	73	15.27
A. J. V. Bredon (Sussex)	600.2	220	1,101	73	15.27
A. J. V. Bredon (Sussex)	600.2	220	1,101	73	15.27
A. J. V. Bredon (Sussex)	600.2	220	1,101	73	15.27

TWO RECORDS FOR ARMY CYCLIST



Signalman R. E. Smith, who set up a new Army cycling record for the Quarter Mile with a time of 31.5 seconds and for the Half Mile with 61.3 seconds. He did this during the Army Track Cycling Championships at Herne Hill.

Professional Footballers Want £1,000 A Year

A wages appeal from the professional players, seeking to give them a new deal by raising them to the status of £1,000 a year men, promises an unsettled future for English football League clubs, although the big kick-off for the season 1953-54 is only three weeks away.

The Players' Union has long sought a substantial increase on the present £14 a week maximum, and this year the professionals have made a fresh attack by referring their dispute with the Football Association and Football League to a Ministry of Labour tribunal.

At the hearing, Union Chairman Mr James Guthrie, himself a former player, argued the case of what he called the underpaid footballer. FA Secretary Sir Stanley Rous, and League President Mr Arthur Drewry replied.

Besides the increase for the top professionals, the Union is seeking an annual rise of £1 per week for young players, who can be paid as little as £3 a week at present.

Fees of £100 are sought for players selected for international matches—they receive £30 now—and this request appears to have gained strength from a decision of the Ministry of Labour's tribunal in Glasgow last October, which raised the fees of Scottish internationals to £50.

From the point of view of Football League clubs the immediate outlook is bleak. Faced with a substantial wage claim from the players, they see no hope of an "entertainment" tax relief, similar to that given to the summer game of cricket by Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr R.A. Butler last April, though the FA officials continue to press hard for it.

Almost a third of soccer clubs' incomes goes in entertainment tax, and although some of the big clubs such as Arsenal, Tottenham Hotspur and Wolverhampton Wanderers have sailed away large profits, combinations in the lesser divisions are in desperate straits. One club, Southport, lost £3,430 last season.

However, as both rich and poor face similar communitaries in the annual rigours of the Football League, it has been suggested that a pool be set up by which the smaller clubs might be helped to implement schemes for higher wages by being given a percentage on the profits of their richer League partners.

In many quarters this suggestion is unpopular, but it gives at least one solution to a problem in which too many players seem to be chasing too little money.—China Mail Special.

Duke Of Edinburgh Clean Bowls The Earl Marshal

Arundel, Aug. 3. The polo-playing Duke of Edinburgh turned cricketer yesterday, and clean bowled the Duke of Norfolk, the Coronation planner-in-chief, for four runs.

The two Dukes were captaining sides in a match in aid of the National Playing Fields Association which provides sports facilities for Britain's poorer children.

The Duke of Edinburgh is President of the NPPFA. The game was played in the beautiful grounds of Arundel Castle, the Duke of Norfolk's home in Sussex, 50 miles south of London.

Twenty-five thousand holiday makers saw the game—many more than normally watch a first-class county match, and when the gates were closed a two-mile-long procession of cars still stretched outside the Castle grounds.

The Duke of Edinburgh had ten former England cricketers in his side, and "Uncle Bernard" as Queen Elizabeth calls the Earl Marshal—had two.

The Duke of Norfolk's side scored 204 runs for six wickets and then declared putting the other side in to bat.

The Duke of Edinburgh's team had about two and a half hours to score the 205 runs needed to win.

The Duke went in to bat when they had lost three wickets for 101 and in a 12-minute innings scored 18.

The Earl Marshal went on to bowl when the Duke batted, seeking "revenge" for being bowled himself by the Duke of Edinburgh. And he nearly succeeded.

One ball missed by the Duke of Edinburgh trickled onto his wicket. But the balls were not dislodged.

The bowling was changed but the Duke of Edinburgh scored two "lucky" fours before being "bowled round" his legs while attempting another.

As the close of play the Duke of Edinburgh's side had scored 197 runs—seven less than their opponents.

"This win makes up for my being bowled so quickly," the Duke of Norfolk chuckled at the end.—Reuter.

Three British Victories At Rouen

Rouen, Aug. 2. British riders today won all three races in the French Motor-cycling Grand Prix here counting for the World Championships.

Fergus Anderson, riding an Italian Guzzi, won the 350 c.c. event, covering the 153 kilometres in one hour 13 minutes 24.7 seconds at an average of 125.045 kilometres per hour.

Roy Ann of Rhodesia, riding a Norton, crashed and broke his collar bone after raising the lap record to 128.481 kilometres per hour.

Geoff Duke, on an Italian Gilera, won the 500 c.c. race in one hour 34 minutes 9.2 seconds for the 204 kilometres, an average of 130 kilometres per hour, and Eric Oliver, on a Norton, took the 500 c.c. silver event, covering the 102 kilometres in 52 minutes 48.3 seconds at an average of 115.876 kilometres per hour.

Anderson and Reg Armstrong of Ireland now lead the World Championship series in the 350 c.c. and 500 c.c. classes respectively, both with 20 points. Armstrong, riding a Gilera, was second to Duke today.

Ann had previously held the lead in both these categories. Oliver heads the 500 c.c. class with 10 points, having won the event in the only two Championship meetings in which it was held.—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS



BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"HONGKONG"	Kobe	5 p.m.	4th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	Tientsin	5 p.m.	4th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	Yokohama	5 p.m.	4th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	Manila	5 p.m.	4th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	Shanghai	5 p.m.	4th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	Batavia	5 p.m.	4th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	Panama	5 p.m.	4th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	Colon	5 p.m.	4th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	Suez	5 p.m.	4th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	Aden	5 p.m.	4th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	Port Said	5 p.m.	4th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	London	5 p.m.	4th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM			
"HONGKONG"	Kobe	7 a.m.	7th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	Tientsin	7 a.m.	7th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	Yokohama	7 a.m.	7th Aug.
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"HONGKONG"	Aden	7 a.m.	7th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	Port Said	7 a.m.	7th Aug.
"HONGKONG"	London	7 a.m.	7th Aug.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"CHANGSHA"	Singapore	12th Aug.	12th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore	14th Aug.	14th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore	16th Aug.	16th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore	18th Aug.	18th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore	20th Aug.	20th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore	22nd Aug.	22nd Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore	24th Aug.	24th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore	26th Aug.	26th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore	28th Aug.	28th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore	30th Aug.	30th Aug.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SAILINGS TO			
"PATRICK"	Singapore	5th Aug.	5th Aug.
"PATRICK"	Singapore	10th Aug.	10th Aug.
"PATRICK"	Singapore	15th Aug.	15th Aug.
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"PATRICK"	Singapore	30th Aug.	30th Aug.
"PATRICK"	Singapore	5th Sept.	5th Sept.
"PATRICK"	Singapore	10th Sept.	10th Sept.
"PATRICK"	Singapore	15th Sept.	15th Sept.
"PATRICK"	Singapore	20th Sept.	20th Sept.

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EFFICIENCY PLAN WILL MEAN MORE WORKLESS

Paris, Aug. 2.

The Government commission working on a second Five-Year Plan to modernise French industry today faced the threat of increased unemployment if the plan goes into effect.

The commission's manpower department reported the new plan would create only 180,000 new jobs—85,000 of them in the now stagnant building industry—while depriving 160,000 workers of their jobs between now and 1957.

During the same period, the high birth rate which sends 60,000 potential workers into the cities every year will boost the number of job seekers by 200,000.

The number of commercial jobs is expected to shrink by 120,000.

These unemployed added to the present total of 250,000 would give France a total of almost 600,000 persons out of work by 1957.

The figure is relatively small compared to the 1,000,000 unemployed but the commission considers it a dangerous trend.

It advised trying to increase production even more than the planned 25 per cent boost especially in industries like household goods, radio and electronics.—United Press.

Col. Suprapto was also quoted as being of the opinion that there was no special guiding principle for co-ordination between government quarters should be improved.

With regard to the status of the State police, which arm is directly supervised by the Prime Minister—Col. Suprapto was reported as saying that it was not effective. He concluded by saying that an official co-ordination body which can issue orders within the framework of the attempts to restore security is necessary.

Meanwhile a mass rally and parade ending the first congress of the Djakarta branch of the Communist-controlled Indonesian trade union Federation (SOBSI) was held at Merdeka (Freedom) Square here.

The gathering, estimated conservatively at 10,000 but placed as high as 13,000 by some, adopted resolutions calling on President Sukarno to immediately fulfil his promise to 4,000 demonstrating railway workers to issue an official decree declaring that Darul Islam and other terrorist gangs are enemies of the State and requesting Members of Parliament to stick to previous majority decisions and to order the government to take steps to crush the bandit groups.

Four youths were killed in Tjikanglung village under the Sukabumi Regency, according to another Bandung dispatch. The report said nine youths were returning from patrol when they met a terrorist gang. The NCO and three of the youths were slain after a 20-minute exchange of fire.

The Tjikanglung rubber estate in the Tasikmalaja Regency was attacked by a Darul Islam gang shortly before midnight resulting in the death of six workers and three union leaders.

An army unit in the village of Tjitaman in the Bandung district—which was attacked by an unidentified gang of unknown strength—engaged in a three and a half hours battle with the attackers. Three members of the village including two children were reported killed.—United Press.

ESTATE ATTACKED

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P.O. Box 83, Queen's Bldg. Tel: 26651.



PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves Hongkong	Leaves Hongkong	For
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Sailed	24 Aug.	24 Aug.	Japan
"VIETNAM" Sailed	31 Aug.	31 Aug.	Japan
"CAMBODGE" Sailed	26 Aug.	26 Aug.	Japan
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due Marseilles	Via
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Sailed	27 Aug.	27 Aug.	Saigon
"VIETNAM" Sailed	14 Sept.	14 Sept.	Saigon
"CAMBODGE" Sailed	20 Sept.	20 Sept.	Saigon
via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports.			
via Djibouti to Madagascar.			

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	For
"COURSEULLES" Sailed	2 Sept.	Japan
"AURAY" Sailed	23 Sept.	Japan
"LAQUADDI" Sailed	8 Oct.	Japan
Homewards	Leaves	For
"SILVERDANDAL" Sailed	3 Aug.	Hongkong
"MEKONG" Sailed	10 Aug.	Hongkong
"COURSEULLES" Sailed	20 Aug.	Hongkong
"AURAY" Sailed	24 Oct.	Hongkong
Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.		
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on

Tuesday, August 4th, at NOON

EMBARKATION: Passengers are requested to board the vessel between 9 and 11 a.m. on Tuesday, August 4th.

BAGGAGE: Baggage room, hold and cabin luggage have to be registered at the Kowloon Godowns, Godown No. 50 (No. 2 Gate, Canton Road Entrance) from 9 a.m. to noon and from 2 to 5 p.m. on Monday, August 3rd.

CABIN BAGGAGE: cannot be accepted on board before embarkation time. Passengers will therefore have to collect their baggage from the godown between 9 and 11 a.m. during which period cabin baggage only may also be registered.

Passengers are requested to note that ALL BAGGAGE must be registered as prescribed above.

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The Pattern Of World Trade

Problems Affecting Asian Countries: Raw Materials, Food

The general meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.), which was held in Indonesia last February, was followed by a nine-day Trade Promotion Conference in Manila, which was attended by 150 delegates and observers from 37 countries.

Observers from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (F.A.O.) and the Commission for Asia and the Far East of the International Chamber of Commerce were also present.

As 20 Asian countries, extending from Pakistan to the Philippines, contain nearly one-half of the world's population, and control a very large proportion of vital commodities such as rubber, tin, jute, tea, the results of the Manila conference were of far-reaching importance to those countries which desire to profit from the trade exchanges which could accrue.

Yet these 20 countries enjoy only about 10 per cent of the world's trade. Some of the subjects for discussion on such subjects as barter trade agreements, price stabilisation, credit facilities, and standardisation of Asiatic exports.

There was for instance a suggestion that countries in South-East Asia should export processed products instead of raw materials.

During this discussion the executive secretary of E.C.A.F.E., Dr P. S. Lokanathan, expressed the view that "no nation can be compelled to limit the development of its processing industry. Asiatic countries could turn out processed goods and still export raw materials which could not be consumed by Asiatic processing plants."

EXPORT PERCENTAGE

Many interesting facts were brought out in the discussion. United States exports to the chief E.C.A.F.E. countries, for example, had increased in the period 1928 to 1952 from 9 per cent to 17 per cent in relation to world trade. Exports from Britain had fallen from 25 to 14 per cent in that period, whilst exports from Continental Europe fell from 49 to 21 per cent. The deterioration which has set in the world's basic raw materials market has affected painfully all S.E. Asia countries. The deliberations and recommendations of the conference, therefore, aimed at restoring and stabilising these markets.

Four of the recommendations are: (a) That the Asiatic countries should adopt, singly or collectively, methods that would help to stabilise raw materials prices; (b) That barter agreements between governments should not be ruled out completely, but that interested countries should study their possibilities; (c) That steps be taken to improve port facilities, to bring about a reduction of foreign rates; (d) That Customs procedures should be simplified and tariff barriers reduced.

Three committees were appointed to study marketing research as an aid to improving trade, methods of increasing exports, and considerations of import needs and export availabilities.

BURMESE ECONOMY

A review of commercial conditions of Burma has been issued by the Board of Trade. The review points out many of the difficulties, political, financial and labour, which Burma, in common with many of the countries in South-East Asia has suffered. The Burmese economy, it is stated, is dependent largely on the production of rice, of which Burma was before the war the world's greatest exporter. Since the war these exports have fallen by 60 per cent up to the 1950-51 period.

The dependence upon rice, from Burma, and the difficulties these countries have experienced in replacing the loss of the Burma supplies, are illustrated in the situation affecting Indonesia and Ceylon. The former's Minister of Agriculture has made it known that although Indonesia will produce about 350,000 tons more rice this year than last she will still have to import 400,000 tons. The country needs about 7,000,000 tons a year and depends on rice for its most serious economic problem. As a long-term project Indonesia is spending R.2,000 million in Borneo on rice production with the assistance of experts from F.A.O. and others. She has to import wheat and flour and thereby accustom the population to a change of diet.

At Geneva Asian representatives to the International Labour Organisation conference issued grave warnings upon the need of East-West trade follow-up arrangements in Korea. A plea for the expansion of such trade was made by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour in Ceylon, Mr Jayawardene, who extolled the blessings of the recent barter agreement concluded be-

tween Ceylon and Communist China—rubber from Ceylon in exchange for rice, both commodities eagerly sought by the respective countries. Mr Jayawardene said: "If the democracies are unable to act collectively and meet the challenge in the field of trade of another portion of the world which believes in a different ideology, no country can be blamed for taking action in the interests of the people."

PACT WITH CHINA

Ceylon, it may be recalled, was faced with a slump in the price of her rubber when as a result of the completion of stockpiling by the U.S.A. and other Western countries after the outbreak of the Korean hostilities and, in fact, was unable to dispose of her stocks. On the other hand, she needed rice and was unable to obtain it from the usual sources associated with the Western world. She turned to China, which results eminently profitable to Ceylon, whatever may be thought of China's ideas on the barter deal. "The rubber-rice agreement entered into (by Ceylon) with the People's Republic of China," said Mr Jayawardene, "has established for a time the price paid for our rubber at a level about world prices, and the price paid for our rice requirements below the world price."

An extension of such deals, not only by Ceylon, is possible, perhaps unavoidably, but the underlying tone of the Geneva discussions was that the "haves" had a great responsibility towards the "have-nots" and that future recognition of such responsibility may prove disastrous for democracy in the near future.

India is another of the S. E. Asia countries experiencing economic difficulties, not the least of which is the provision of food for her growing population. Two years ago she had to start buying in dollars from the U.S.A. 2,000,000 tons of wheat and other edible grains. Her five-year plan envisages greater rice production, but under cultivation for agricultural products. This increase is hastened by the drop in the price of jute, which has fallen sharply from R.90 the maund (80 lb.) to R.20. The jute growers have turned to cereals, a spontaneous procedure independent of the five-year plan. Prices of cotton and tea have also fallen, adversely affecting the country's balance of payments.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

However, the saving, in the imports of food and the general reduction in imports of consumer goods have enabled India to proceed with the purchase of capital goods for her hydro-electric and irrigation developments. Her industrial capacity is being expanded diversified and modernised. Oil refineries near Bombay are nearing completion; the import of refined products will, in consequence, be lessened and so will the drain on foreign currency. Coal is reaching record levels of output and exports, to the extent that production is worrying the producers. (Australia has a similar worry, but has found a market for her coal in Korea, transported in Japanese ships.) Generally speaking India has gone far to put her house in order, appreciate the necessity of expeditions on production and industrial activity on a broader basis than hitherto.

The failure of France to find a stable government is worrying to the financial world. Exports are languishing while imports continue to pile up with the result that she has a big deficit in the European Payments Union in April and May. The United States paid the April deficit (\$50,000,000) direct to the union and also may have to pay the May deficit through some contribution from the Mutual Security Agency. France is now asking that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation should bear the cost, whole or part, of fighting the Communist forces in Indo-

China. She pleads that her outlays there are for the common good. The same argument is being urged that the United States should advance the funds necessary to complete the work of rehabilitation and modernisation of her ports damaged in the Second World War. Some 30 per cent of that work of reconstruction and recovery has yet to be done. It is quite possible that a mission from France may proceed to Washington to obtain financial aid to complete the ports' restoration, even if that aid be in the form of a long-term loan.

ARGENTINE RECOVERY

At the beginning of May, President Peron, in his annual presidential message to Congress, dealt largely with the recovery, particularly of agricultural products, which had set in in Argentina during the past 18 months. He said that in her foreign trade Argentina had an adverse balance of 2,118 m. pesos in 1951 and of 3,413 m. in 1952, in which year her exports had fallen to the lowest level since the beginning of the century. The country had suffered the most pronounced shortage in agricultural and pastoral production known in Argentina's economic history—owing to prolonged drought.

But now the 1952-53 crop, the most abundant on record, showed striking increases over the average of the last five years, wheat by 58 per cent, and 271 per cent over 1951. The corresponding figures for maize were 30 per cent and 81 per cent for barley, 105 per cent and 255 per cent for rye, 280 per cent and 1,553 per cent. Argentina's gold and foreign exchange position had deteriorated last year, with only 722 m. pesos, in September, available in gold and foreign exchange. By April 23 of this year her reserves had risen to 1,358 m. pesos, and the foreign exchange position had improved to 772 m. pesos, a promising situation due to the advantageous export of many products, including wool, preserved meat, cheese and hides. Recently a barter agreement with France enabled the disposal of 10,000 tons of linseed oil. From the beginning of this year up to April 30 shipments of grain and oilseeds had reached 604,340 metric tons, compared with 343,202 tons in the corresponding period of 1952.

Trade Fair In Indonesia

Manila, Aug. 2. Philippine Commerce Secretary Cornelio Balmaceda stated that communications had been made with different government corporations, advising them to prepare materials for exhibit in the Indonesian Industrial Fair to open on August 29 in Djakarta.

He has contacted a number of the bigger business firms, informing them of the importance of Philippine participation in the Djakarta Fair.

Secretary Balmaceda's move followed the approval by the Cabinet of Philippines representation in the Indonesian Fair.—France-Press.

Bidding For Capital

The Governments of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya are proposing to offer tax concessions to industries in a bid to attract foreign capital in Singapore's Financial Secretary, W. C. Taylor, told Reuters the governments would launch parallel legislation and it would be based on concessions for capital expenditure.

Mr Taylor said at present initial and annual allowances were granted in respect of capital expenditures and the proposed legislation would increase these with retrospective effect.—Reuters.

THAILAND TRYING TO BOOST EXPORTS

The Thai Government is at present trying to boost exports, especially of rice, hides and timber, with a view to earning more foreign currency.

The Government has asked the British authorities to speed up rice shipments during the next three months to the rate of 50,000 tons per month, to cover the balance from the total allocation made for the year 1953 of 320,000 tons. Trade circles believe it is also believed that the Thai Government will meet a request by the British authorities for an extra allocation of 150,000 tons of rice for British Overseas territories in South-East Asia.

Meanwhile, even though the British market still remains for Government-to-Government contracts for rice, free rice in the Thai market has already turned to a buyers' market because of higher prices predominating here. To cope with such a turn in the rice trade situation, Thailand is trying to revise her trade policy by easing export regulations on some commodities like timber and hides and also trying to impose stringent regulations on the imports of luxury commodities.

It is understood that the Government has decided to lift the ban on the export of some varieties of timber—including malayung (Diploca capus species)—on a controlled licence basis. It is explained by trade sources that malayung is at present in great demand from overseas.—Reuters.

Ceylon Rubber For Red China

Ceylon is willing to increase supplies of sheet rubber to Communist China by 20,000 tons a year, bringing the total to 70,000 tons, according to a Government spokesman in Colombo.

He said that the additional quantity could be provided if the Chinese Government agreed to pay above the world market price.

Under the Sino-Ceylon rubber and rice agreement now in force, Ceylon supplies 50,000 tons of sheet rubber to China a year in exchange for 270,000 tons of rice.

The spokesman also indicated that the Ceylon Government would ask the Chinese to reduce the price of rice to the level of the price of rice supplies under a five-year trade agreement between the two countries.

He said that there were indications that the world price of rice would touch its lowest level next year. The Burmese Government, he said, had warned rice producers of this in June. Ceylon's request for a reduction in the price of next year's rice would therefore be justified, the spokesman said.

He added that the cost of Burmese rice might fall below the cost of Chinese rice, for which Ceylon now paid £55.10s a ton under the trade agreement.—Reuters.

Quality In Exports A Necessity

Bombay, Aug. 2. General K. M. Cariappa, Indian High Commissioner designate to Australia and New Zealand, appealed to industrialists and businessmen in India to export only best quality goods if they want to capture the foreign markets.

He said that Indians should sacrifice their comforts and try to industrialise their country as soon as possible so that it should not be difficult for them to capture markets in Asia and other countries.

The General has promised the manufacturers his fullest co-operation during his term in Australia.

There has been a gradual decrease in the export of Indian goods to Australia very recently and the General was requested to take up the immigration question with the Australian Government.

It was suggested that a number of India's finished products should be exhibited both in Australia and New Zealand.—United Press.

Synthetic Rubber Bill Passed

The United States Congress has completed action on a compromise bill to sell the Government's synthetic rubber factories to private industry.

The House and Senate, both approved the measure by voice vote and sent the bill to the White House for President Eisenhower's signature.—United Press.

There Are Five Ways Of Making A Million

(By E. C. GAYLER)

Do you want to make £1,000,000 and join the ranks of Britain's select 60 millionaires? Is there any hope of your ever doing so?

Surprising as it may seem in these days of heavy taxation, lack of incentive, restrictions on working hours, and so on, the answer to both questions is undoubtedly "yes."

If you have any doubts you have only to look in the British newspapers and almost daily you will read about big deals involving the sale of businesses, properties, blocks of shares, and so on, bringing in to their owners huge sums of money.

Most of these deals, of course, represent years of hard work and development. Even in the luxurious days of the past, when taxation was low, fortunes were not exactly made overnight.

THERE'S STILL HOPE

The days when people like Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Rothschild, Lipton, Ford, Morris, and Austin could amass really big fortunes running into many millions are over. Taxation has taken care of that.

But there is still hope for men with ideas and drive who aspire to money-making. These days, being a "millionaire" does not mean keeping £1,000,000 on deposit in the bank. Nor does it necessarily mean that if all your assets were sold, the proceeds totted up they would total over a million.

Nowadays, when we say, "He's a millionaire," we usually mean "He's a very rich man."

One can be reasonably comfortably off with £250,000 or so, and quite a lot of people have done this even since the war. Once one has made as much as this it is not so difficult to get into the real million class.

THE HARD WAY

At some time or other we have all said, "When my ship comes home..." and if you still think that way you can take it from me that you will never be a millionaire. Fortunes do not just drop into people's laps out of the sky.

But let's get back to money-making. Here are some ways which may lead you to wealth. First, the hard way. As a rule, I have found that the man who started in a back room, or in a little shop, or as a clerk, usually had no thought at the start of his career of building up a big fortune.

If the business is good and well managed it will expand almost on its own, but it needs an administrative brain to make money. Scores of inventions have been sold outright and made fortunes for other people merely because the inventor had not the financial acumen to exploit his work. The little bakery which grew into a great chain, the tailor's shop which became a huge factory with retail branches in every city, the bicycle shed which developed into a great Coventry motor-manufacturing plant were all founded by men who turned out to be financiers as well as ordinary traders.

If you are running a small business at a profit and think that more capital will bring in more profit, then if you have not got enough capital you must borrow money. For example, so long as you can borrow at 5 per cent and use the money to make 6 per cent, it is worth your while.

This is the basis on which most small businesses have grown into giants. Indeed, it is the basis on which all banking operates. Your bank manager may charge you 6 per cent on an overdraft, but he will give you only 2 1/2 per cent on the money you deposit with him. Result? A profit of 3 1/2 per cent.

THIS IS QUICKER

Of course, converting a small shop or factory into a giant cannot be done overnight, which is why I call it the hard way. It may take 20, 30, or even 60 years.

The late Sir Montague Burton started a back-street tailor's shop in Chesterfield with a borrowed £100 in 1906. When he died last year he was in the millionaire class with 640 branch shops and the largest clothing factory in the world. From his small beginning he built up a business worth £15,000,000.

Then the second way is a very modern development of the first, but it takes less time. Instead of building up an actual business, one makes money by dealing in other people's businesses.

Many people who have built up a business the first hard way want to cash in on their earnings or perhaps want more money for expansion. This is where the financiers come in. They put up the money and hope later to resell to their own clients.

In effect, they are acting as agents by bringing together the people with money and the

people need it, but there is a lot of risk—which is where the profit comes in.

When a financier puts up the money for one of these deals he charges a commission for his services and if he cannot resell he will find that while facing somebody else's capital he has tied up his own, which does not suit him at all, as the essence of making money this way is to keep "liquid," i.e., always keeping one's money turning over.

Most of this type of money-making is done by what we call in the City "leasing houses," which may be banks, trusts, finance houses, or Stock Exchange brokers.

The third way is much more highly specialised, although the principle is the same—buying cheap and selling dear. Suppose, for instance, you heard of somebody or a big group who wanted a new block of offices and got to know of one which might be sold. If you can take up the existing owner by taking an option on his premises and then sell to your original buyer, there is usually a handsome profit to be made.

This is how the ordinary house agent makes his money. He finds a buyer for your house and gets a commission for his services. The fourth way of making money is a development of the third.

Many old-established companies own the freeholds of their premises. These properties may have been built years ago at low cost, and their value today is many times the original.

Take an example. The XYZ company has a freehold building built 80 years ago for £200,000. Its value today is probably at least £1,000,000, but until the business is closed down or the property is sold the value of the building to the original shareholders is still only £200,000.

So what happens? Along comes Mr A. with an offer to buy the business. He may not really want it at all. What he is after is the £800,000 difference between today's value of the property and its original cost. To get this he buys enough shares to get control of the company, sells the building for £1,000,000, leases it back from the new owner for 99 or 999 years on a rental basis, and pockets the £800,000.

MYSTERY SHARE BIDS
Simple, isn't it? But it is going on all the time now, which is why you hear about so many "mystery" bids for shares on the Stock Exchange.

The fifth way is much more complicated. Suppose you have a business which has built up a reserve of cash and investments. With these you buy another business and so add to your earning power or profits. The additional profits may bring in more money than you need so you can either buy another business and go on expanding or make a big cash distribution to your shareholders or pay bigger dividends.

Whatever you do, you put up the value of your original shares, which is where the profit comes in—and a very nice profit, too, because there is no tax to be paid on capital appreciation.

Glasgow-born Isaac Wolfson is the main architect of fortune-building this way. Starting as a 16-a-week worker in a furniture factory, he now owns a great "empire" of stores with an enormous mail-order business. And so the money-making goes on. There are other ways of course, particularly by gambling and inheritance. But the gambler rarely keeps the money he makes and inheritance, with today's heavy death duties, is more often a burden than a benefit.

Sharp Fall In Shipbuilding

A steep fall in the number of licences issued in Britain for building new merchant vessels has been announced in London by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr J. Thomas.

He said during the first six months of this year, such licences were issued only for 71 merchant vessels totalling 200,000 gross tons. The figure for the corresponding period last year for merchant vessels was 1,187,000 gross tons.—France-Press.

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SHEAFFERS
Skrip



Ann Durrant, who will be taking part in the ballet sequences of Guildford's Coronation pageant, ties her slipper before going on to practise.

Walkie-talkies go into action to control the stage hands at Guildford's pageant

GUILDFORD. Guildford, the county town of Surrey which could not raise £140 to pay for a gold plate dinner service presented to Charles II when he visited the place nearly 300 years ago, has had no such trouble in finding the money to celebrate the Coronation.

In spite of a tight economy drive the corporation have granted £5000—representing just over a 2d rate—for decorations and a pageant procession and entertainments which will last more than ten hours.

Traders' £1000
Traders in the town have contributed another £1000, and everyone taking part is giving their help voluntarily or providing materials at cost price.

The celebrations will begin at 4 p.m. with a 1000-strong procession through the main streets. It will take one hour and 15 minutes to pass. Then the entertainments will move to the Corporation's 17-acre Stoke Park where, from 5.30 onwards, there will be parades of 100 horses, 150 show dogs, and the Chiddingfold Farmers' Foxhounds; folk, old time and square dancing; rhythmic and physical training displays and musical interludes. By nine o'clock, when the

by DENISE RICHARDS

1000-cost pageant "Elizabeth to Elizabeth" begins, at least 20,000 people are expected to be there.

The pageant has five episodes, starting with Elizabeth I's visit to Guildford when she was a few weeks' old. It has been written by Miss Madeleine Liggett, 40-year-old, slim and dark-haired, who has been chief librarian of the borough for 11 years, and Mr. Jack Penycate, 40-year-old journalist, who has taken an active part in amateur dramatics for many years.

"Our main difficulty was the limitation of an open air theatre—no quick dialogue was possible in case a huge audience missed some of the lines in spite of the microphone," Miss Liggett said to-day.

Research team
"The script took us two months to complete, working at nights and at week-ends."

It would have taken weeks longer if the authors had not had the help of Dr. Enid Dance, scholarly, middle-aged curator of Guildford's museum, and the staff of the library. They did much of the historical research.

Rehearsals began in halls and cantinas last April, and now are held almost nightly on the site. The "theatre" is two sides of a

shallow valley, and is being prepared by Mr. Donald "Fairy" Fairbairn, the deputy borough surveyor. On one side is a 40 yard x 30 yard grass "stage" with a 30ft-square wooden stage; on the other side the audience will stand, or, if they are lucky, get one of 2500 seats available. Two hundred old people and 5000 will have reserved seats.

The back-cloth is the borough's coat-of-arms. Big surprise for the finale will be the dropping of a second back-cloth with a "top secret" design.

Teenagers dance
Guildford is proud of the ballet company it has had since the war and the pageant episodes will be linked by ballet sequences. Choreographer is Miss Bice (pronounced Beechey) Bellairs, vivacious 42-year-old founder of the company. Miss Bice has been specially composed by Lord Chelmsford under his family name of Andrew Twissler. Two hundred teenagers will take part.

Miss Bellairs is the wife of Lieut.-commander Alan Blair McKean, 15-year-old Flench one of their three children, is dancing in the ballet. Another dancer will be Dawn, Lord Chelmsford's 18-year-old daughter.

Costumes for the principals in the pageant are being hired for £150. Another £100 has been spent on cost-price materials for the rest of the costumes which are being made by volunteers in the "costume" room at the municipal offices—now the wardrobe department—under the supervision of housewife Mrs. Frances Denyer and clerk to the borough treasurer, Miss Joy Todd.

'A jig-saw'
"At present the pageant is like a giantic jig-saw puzzle which has to be put together at the last minute," said Miss Liggett.

On THE day she and Mr. Penycate will control the performers and stage-hands with walkie-talkies lent by the Royal Grammar School.

At 11 p.m. there will be a torchlight procession and fireworks display. The famous cobbled High Street, with the red-brick gradient, has always been the site for public dancing since it was built 700 years ago, and the tradition will be maintained on Coronation Day. From 11.30 p.m. until 2 a.m. music will be heard to the dancers on the Guildhall.

Mr. Codd's idea
All Guildford agrees that it has one man, more than any other, to thank for the plans. He is Mr. Leslie Codd, the town's 47-year-old senior councillor, who thought of the idea and, with the backing of local youth organisations, put it to the corporation.

"Without Mr. Codd's efforts we might well have only had a procession and a fireworks display," says Mr. Penycate.

Now Mr. Codd is chairman of the Entertainment Committee who control 25 sub-committees and 120 members.

"We want to provide a day's good, but free, entertainment so that all our people, whether rich or poor, can take part," he said to-day.

London Express Service.



Miss Betty Gray, a schoolteacher, will play the part of Lady Ann Weston whose husband, Francis Weston, was beheaded. She is being fitted with her dress by Mrs. Frances Denyer, one of the wardrobe mistresses.



Mr. Peter Shepherd (left), producer of the James I episode, with some of his cast in a scene during rehearsal.

FROM THE FILES 100 YEARS AGO

The following account of a disturbance caused by the mistaken zeal of a missionary, smacks somewhat of the Sumner affair at Macao, though fortunately nothing more tragical occurred at Jerusalem, than the hurrying of a dead cat at the head of the offender.

By letters of the 24th March we learn that on Palm Sunday there was a battle between the Greek and Armenian Christians, in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, about a lamp. Several persons were wounded. The Catholics remained neutral. "The English missionaries were turned out of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre because they behaved in an unseemly manner, when the procession passed on Good Friday." A missionary named Crawford (? Crawford) preached a sermon outside the synagogue, while service was going on within, and indulged in invectives against the Talmud. One of the children of Israel, incensed at this, hurled a dead cat at the face of the reverend gentleman; Mr. Crawford's friends came to the rescue, the Jews supported the defender of the Moslem rites, and a regular fight ensued.

"It rained stones and mud," and the missionary and his friends were obliged to seek safety in flight. — Nautical Standard, May 7.

DAMAGES ACTION
Our readers may remember the particulars we gave (China Mail, No. 412, July 6) about the Hamburg brig Lima, which arrived here in December last, with a general cargo, partly consisting of stockfish, in which a worm (Dermestes) of a most destructive nature had generated. Some months afterwards (April 12), the Swedish barque Scandia arrived in a similar condition; and has been the occasion of a jury trial, which took place on Saturday last, (the 23rd).

The action was brought by Lubrick & Co., consignees of certain Hamburg goods, against Von Sydow, the master of the Swedish barque Scandia, for damage sustained by different articles during the course of the voyage from Hamburg to Hongkong. The pleadings, which are perhaps the most voluminous ever seen in our Supreme Court, asserted in the declaration, "deterioration of stock-fish, cheese, blankets, flannels, oil, and cherry cordial, by the negligence of the defendant. This was met by a counter-statement, that the damage was occasioned by worms and insects proceeding from the plaintiff's own stock-

AN IRONIC SITUATION

Fontainebleau, Aug. 2.
Britain's offer to exchange atomic information with the United States focussed attention today on the ironic situation in Europe where the two principal Allied air commanders are forbidden to talk to each other about details of their most potent weapon.

The US Air Force General Lauris Norstad, now Allied deputy commander for air in Europe, is forbidden by American legislation to talk atomic matters with his principal subordinate, Britain's Sir Basil Embay, an Air Chief Marshal in the Royal Air Force. Sir Basil, bound by British right official secrets act, cannot talk to General Norstad about now British developments, which are widely believed in military circles to include extremely powerful nuclear weapons and possibly a "cooling eye" nuclear bomb—United Press.



Angela Derodisconou, five, is also dancing. She is being coached here by Miss Bellairs.

JOE GOES TO THE DOGS

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

THE handsome young actor had an appointment at an hotel in Park Lane. He went there by road, and when his engagement was over and he left the hotel, he found that his means of transport had disappeared.

He found a policeman, and reported his loss.

"What kind of pedal-cycle did you say?" the officer asked.

"A sports model," the actor answered, and named the make, and did his best with the rest of the particulars the police like to have when a bicycle goes astray—the angle at which the handlebars are set, the number of springs in the saddle, and the rest.

Presently all these particulars were engraved in the mind of every policeman in London. They must have been. How else account for the fact that a fortnight later a pale youth pedalled the actor's bicycle round the quiet streets of the East End?

"WHERE did you get that bike?" the policeman asked him.

"Got it in Club Row," Joe answered. "Give £7 for it."

"Got a receipt?" the policeman asked.

"No."

"Who'd you say you bought it from?"

"Didn't say no one. Never asked the chap his name."

"I'm going to arrest you for receiving stolen property," said

the officer with the retentive memory.

Joe was taken to the police station, and next morning was brought to Bow Street, a melancholy youth of 23, whom to look at you would say life brought few joys.

He pleaded not guilty, and Mr. Bertram Reece called for the evidence.

The young actor spoke his few lines about his loss with controlled feeling, and said he valued his bicycle at £10; the officer with the retentive memory described Joe's arrest.

"ON him, when searched," the officer added, "defendant had 11 £5 notes, 60 £1 notes, 8s. 6d. in silver and 5d. in bronze."

The public gallery, which up till then had regarded Joe with black indifference, now looked at him with something like admiration. Joe had little to say for himself, and the magistrate found the case proved.

"He's a man of previous good character," said the officer in charge of the case, stepping into the witness box.

"A man of money, too," the magistrate observed.

"Yes, sir," the officer answered.

"He's a fur-naller by trade, but he's been unemployed for the last three months."

"I understand," the officer added, sounding disapproving. "he's a man who bets heavily. He—ahem—frequents dog tracks."

The public gallery's admiration for Joe became almost tangible.

JOE's brother went into the witness-box and said as though he felt somehow to blame for Joe's misfortune in being so rich: "As I couldn't give him work, sir, he went to the dogs."

Mr. Reece called back the officer. "I see a doctor was called," he said. "Why was that?"

"Prisoner said he felt ill when he arrived at the station," said the officer. "I might add, he served three months with the Forces, and was then discharged with neuritis."

The magistrate turned to Joe. "Pay a fine of £5 and 12s. 6d. costs," he ordered, and said to the police: "Let the bicycle be restored to its owner."

The actor slipped away from the seat they had given him in the stalls, to claim his bicycle, and then anguished the tangled traffic in Covent Garden with it.

Joe was led off to pay his fine. And from the public gallery there was a general exodus, as if a number of people there wanted to have a word with Joe about how to go to the dogs with such good purpose as he had succeeded in doing.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
12.15 p.m. Jack Fine at the Piano with Orch; 12.30, Programme Summary; 12.35, Double Attraction—Vera Lynn and Steve Conway (Vocal); 1. Time Signal—David Rose and his Orch; 1.15, News, Weather Report and Announcements; 1.30, Music for you; 2, Joe the Carrier Lad—A Programme of music from the Midlands (BBC); 2.30, Small Combo Concert; 3, "A Tale of two Cities" by Charles Dickens (BBC); 3.30, Terence Rattigan and John Gielgud—Adapted for Radio and Produced by Cleland Finn; 4.30, BBC Concert Hall—Jascha Spivakovsky (Piano), The Royal Philharmonic Orch, cond. by Clarence Raybould (BBC); 5.30, Venuesse Memories—Robert Stolz Master of the Song and Programme Summary; 6.02, Children's Half Hour—The Pied Piper—A Cameo Cartoon by Trevor Hill. Incidental music composed by Ray Martin (BBC); 6.30, The songs of Julie Syme; 7, South American Merry-Go-Round; 7.30, Educational Anthology with Peter Brough and Archie Andrews. Stopgap of last Thursday's Broadcast (BBC); 7.50, Weather Report; 8, Time Signal and World News (London Relay); 8.15, Artist of the Week—Andrew Segovia (Guitar); 8.30, Variety Fanfare—From the North of England (BBC); 9, "The Lamp" a Talk on "The Lamp" by Geoffrey Downard (Studio); 9.15, Record Review presented by Curtis Hindes (Studio); 10, The Forces Show (Recorded London Relay); 10.30, Weather Report; 11, Middle News Reel (London Relay); 11.15, Goodnight Music; Good Save. The Queen 11.30, Good night.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"You used to enjoy taking long walks before we were married—I guess the honeymoon's over, all right!"

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